

Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1940

BOMBAY
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G-2 (39)

No. 4763/7 of 1941.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE:

Bombay, 21st April 1941.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1940.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that Officer's reply No. 1160/4 of 1941, dated the 18th April 1941, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

MO-I Bk K 8—a

No. 1160/4 of 1941.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT;

Esplanade, Bombay, 18th April 1941.

From

OSCAR H. BROWN, ESQ., O.B.E., Bar-at-Law,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge,
Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

Subject.—Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1940.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Police Administration Report for the year 1940 duly perused.

I have no remarks to offer to the Report of a year's excellent work.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) OSCAR H. BROWN,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(True copy)

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

MO-I Bk K 8—c

PART I—*contd.*

PART II.

Criminal Investigation Department.

PART II—*contd.*

PART III.

Appendices.

No. 4391/7 of 1941.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE :

Bombay, 9th April 1941.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, ESQ., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1940.

PART I.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1940 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year under report. As the work of the Deputy Commissioners had been increasing for years and increased considerably after the outbreak of war, it was found necessary to effect certain changes and redistribution of work as reported in my letter No. 8214/324, dated 14th June 1940 to Government. The portfolios before and after the 14th June during the year were as shown below :—

Before 14th June.	Since 14th June.
1. Divisions ..	Divisions (I).
2. Port and Head Office ..	Divisions (II).
3. Prohibition ..	Head Office and Prohibition.
4. Crime Branch ..	Crime Branch.
5. Special Branch ..	Special Branch (I). Special Branch (II).
6. Air Raid Precautions ..	Air Raid Precautions.
7. Traffic ..	Traffic.
8. Special Duty (Greater Bombay Scheme).	Special Duty (Greater Bombay Scheme).

The Deputy Commissioners were as shown below :—

1. J. C. Wilson, Esqr. ..	Throughout the year.	
	From 1st January to 13th June 1940.	*Divisions.*
	From 14th June to the end of the year.	*Divisions (I).*
2. R. H. Haslam, Esqr.	Throughout the year ..	A. R. P.
3. N. M. Kamte, Esqr.	Throughout the year.	
	From 1st to 11th January 1940.	*Crime Branch.*
	From 12th January to 13th June 1940.	*Prohibition.*
	From 14th June to the end of the year.	*Head Office and Prohibition.*
4. E. Sheehy, Esqr. ..	Throughout the year.	
	From 1st January to 29th February 1940.	*Taxation.*
	From 1st March to the end of the year.	*Traffic (Change of designation).*
5. B. H. Taylor, Esqr.	From 23rd January to the end of the year.	*Crime Branch.*
6. H. B. Kidd, Esqr. ..	From 1st March to the end of the year.	*Special Duty,* Greater Bombay Scheme (in addition to the charge of District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District).
7. Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi.	From 1st January to 13th June 1940.	*Special Branch.*
	From 14th June to 12th October 1940.	*Special Branch (I).*
8. J. Simmons, Esqr. ..	From 1st January to 29th February 1940.	*Port.*
	From 1st March to 15th July 1940.	(On leave).
	From 16th July to the end of the year.	*Divisions (II).*
9. C. W. E. U'ren, Esqr.	From 10th June to 13th June 1940.	*Special Branch.*
	From 14th June to the end of the year.	*Special Branch (II).*
	Additional charge from 13th to 23rd October 1940.	*Special Branch (I).*
10. G. G. Ray, Esqr. ..	From 24th October 1940 to the end of the year.	*Special Branch (I).*
11. V. G. Kanetkar, Esqr.	From 1st March to 13th June 1940.	*Port.*
	From 14th June to 15th July 1940.	*Divisions (II).*

12.	J. W. Rowland, Esqr.	From 26th June to 14th August 1940.	*Civic Guards.*
13.	C. H. Reynolds, Esqr.	From 1st to 11th January 1940..	*Prohibition.*
		From 12th January to 12th February 1940.	*Special duty*, Greater Bombay Scheme.
14.	Rao Saheb D. V. Karnik.	From 12th to 22nd January 1940.	*Crime Branch.*

I give below a list of the Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A. Division ..	Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B. Division ..	Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi, Dongri and Khara Talao.
C. Division ..	Bhuleshwar, Null Bazar, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi.
D. Division ..	Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
E. Division ..	Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
F. Division ..	Mahim and Worli.
H and I Divisions ..	Bombay Harbour and Docks.

Reported Crime.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases—Table A-I.

3. It will be seen from the Table A-I appended to the Report that the total cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported during the year numbered 229,682 cases, against 215,670 in 1939. There is an increase of 14,012 against the increase of 24,987 of the previous year. Police cognizable cases increased by 12,996, Magisterial cases by 842 and non-cognizable cases by 174. It will be seen from the table that the increase is mainly under Class VI, which consists mainly of Local Act and similar petty cases which increase or decrease according to whether the police can find time from their other duties to take up such cases.

Statements A and AA, Part I.

Police cognizable cases.

4. Table A-II, appended to the Report shows the distribution of Police cognizable cases according to Police Stations. Cognizable cases of all Classes registered during the year numbered 155,814 as against 142,818 in 1939, showing an increase of 12,996 cases (1,187 in Indian Penal Code and 11,809 in Local Act cases).

Statement A, Part I.—During the year, 11,256 cases under the Indian Penal Code, Classes I to V, were registered, as against 9,943 in 1939, the total increase being 1,313 against an increase of 2,762 cases of last year under these classes.

The variation according to classes is shown below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I	..	12
Class II	..	44
Class III	197	..
Class IV	5	..
Class V	1,167	..
Total ..	1,369	56

Net increase under Classes I to V = 1,313.

This figure includes (*a*) an increase of 205 in the number of cases registered in respect of cycles during the year, (*b*) 138 cases, as shown in the margin, registered in connection with the General Mill strike which broke out in March 1940, (*c*) 56 cases registered in connection with the escape of juvenile offenders from the Children's Remand Home and the David Sassoon Industrial School, (*d*) 23 cases of criminal breach of trust by a diamond broker and (*e*) 11 cases registered against bogus voters at the Municipal bye-election held in November 1940 : in all 433 cases.

Mill strike cases of 1940.

Rioting	31
Murder	2
Grievous hurt ..	6
Hurt	20
Robbery	9
Serious mischief ..	2
Wrongful restraint ..	7
Rash act	4
Criminal intimidation ..	57
Total ..	138

The heads of offences affected by an increase of 25 or more cases are as follows :—

	Increase.
Class I—	
Other offences against public justice	27
Rioting or unlawful assembly	42

The cases under (*b*) and (*c*) above are responsible for the increase under these two heads. The majority of the cases at (*c*) pertained to escape from the Children's Remand Home at Umerkhadi. The matter was taken up with the Superintendent of the Home in August last.

	Increase.
Class II—	
Kidnapping or abduction, selling etc.	33

The majority of the cases under this head are cases of theft from the persons of children, but as the victims were usually accosted in the streets and induced to accompany the culprits to other localities where they were abandoned after their ornaments had been removed, the cases had to be registered as "Kidnapping for the purpose of theft".

An epidemic of crime of this kind was responsible for the increase under the head. It was eventually brought under control by warning the public through the press and arresting a number of offenders.

	Increase.
Class IV—	
Criminal intimidation	57

But for the 68 cases of criminal intimidation, wrongful restraint, etc., contributed by the Mill Strike, this Class would have shown a decrease instead of an increase :—

	Increase.
Class III—	
Burglary	208
Class V—	
Theft	1,130
Criminal breach of trust	94
Receiving stolen property	47

Last year while giving reasons for the increase in crime under these Classes, it was pointed out that the restrictions imposed by the Bombay Act XIV of 1938 on the externment of gangs of persons with criminal tendencies would not fail to have adverse repercussions on the prevention and detection of crime in future. This apprehension is undoubtedly being realised as will be seen from the progressive increase in cases of burglary and theft.

Other factors which have contributed to the increase of crime under these Classes, particularly in the cases of burglaries and thefts, include (1) the increasing population of the City as evidenced by the latest census figures and the development of residential and commercial areas, resulting in increased unemployment and providing greater scope for the house-breaker and thief, (2) enforcement of lighting restrictions, resulting in increased criminal activity by night, (3) the strain imposed upon the Police in connection with the general mill strike and a large number of miscellaneous duties arising from the War, and (4) the increasing readiness on the part of the public to report crime, no matter how trivial.

The rise in crime under Class V may also be attributed in a large measure to the continued activity of cycle thieves. No less than 1,277 cases of theft or criminal breach of trust in respect of cycles were registered during the year, as against 1,072 in 1939. So long as owners of cycles fail to co-operate with the authorities and omit to secure their cycles against theft when leaving them in public places, the Police will find considerable difficulty in controlling this type of crime. As such cycles are dismantled without delay, detection is equally difficult. Of the 1,277 cases reported only 245 were detected.

As regards the increase in cases of receiving stolen property, these being cognate offences generally increase along with the offences of burglary, theft and criminal breach of trust, etc.

Statement AA, Part I.

An appreciable increase of 11,683 cases is noticeable under Class VI, the figures for the year being 144,558 against 132,875 in 1939. It will be seen from the following comparative statement that the bulk of the cases registered under this Class during 1939 and 1940 fell under the following Local Acts :—

	1939.	1940.
Bombay City Police Act	72,854	76,734
City of Bombay Municipal Act	33,628	38,296
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	16,768	16,734
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act	2,576	3,187
Public Conveyances Act	4,540	4,287

In addition to the above, 2,825 cases under the various preventive Acts relating to Prohibition were registered by the Prohibition Department and the Divisional Police during 1940 against 1,192 in 1939.

There was also an addition of 1,428 cases registered during the year under the Defence of India Acts and Rules, mainly in respect of breaches of the lighting restrictions. The corresponding figure for 1939 is insignificant.

Under Class VI cases under the Indian Penal Code relating to "public nuisances" and those under other Local Acts numbered comparatively few.

The increase in the cases under the Bombay City Police Act and the Municipal Act is due to the continued efforts of the Police to keep the crowded localities of the City reasonably free of hawkers.

Cases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and the Public Conveyances Act show a slight decrease which calls for no comment. The variation in the figures under the Prevention of Gambling Act is explained in paragraph 10 of this Report.

The increase in the cases registered in connection with Prohibition is commented on in the paragraph headed "Prohibition Department" to follow.

Disposal of Police cognizable cases.

5. A summary of the disposal of the Police cognizable cases referred to in Statements "A" and "AA" of Part I is given below :—

Cases for disposal.

(*a*) The comparative figures of the cases for disposal, viz., preceding year's pending cases, previous year's cases re-opened and cases reported during the year in 1939 and 1940 were :—

	1939.	1940.
Classes I to V	10,918	12,577
Class VI	135,173	145,950
Under all Classes ..	146,091	158,527

(*b*) The figures of cases struck off, i.e., those classified as false, non-cognizable or mistake of facts and excluded on account of death, lunacy etc., for the years 1939 and 1940 are as follows :—

Cases struck off.

	1939.	1940.
Classes I to V	245	266
Class VI	40	72
Under all Classes ..	285	338

Pending cases.

(*c*) The number of pending cases of 1939 and 1940 are as follows :—

	1939.	1940.
Classes I to V	1,248	993
Class VI	1,392	1,813
Under all Classes ..	2,640	2,806

(*d*) The percentages of true cases to cases for disposal for 1939 and 1940 are :—

True cases.

	1939.	1940.
Classes I to V	86·32	89·98
Class VI	98·93	98·70
Under all Classes ..	97·99	98·01

Cases ending in convictions.

(*e*) The percentages of convictions in 1939 and 1940 under the different Classes are :—

	1939.	1940.
Classes I to V	30·00	28·22
Class VI	93·96	93·21
Under all Classes ..	89·75	88·48

In spite of the increase in the number of cases the percentages of convictions compare favourably.

(*f*) The percentages of undetected cases for the years 1939 and 1940 are :—

Undetected cases.

	1939.	1940.
Classes I to V	52·77	53·39

The percentages under Class VI and under all Classes in 1940 are negligible, as in the previous year.

The number of Indian Penal Code cases which took six months or longer for a decision to be reached in Court was 157 during the year as against 217 in 1939.

Statements A and AA, Part II.

Persons in Police cases.

6. (A) Exclusive of 3,697 persons concerned in pending cases at the close of the previous year, 156,527 persons were prosecuted by the Police during 1940 against 144,575 in 1939. Of these, 7,149 were prosecuted for offences under Classes I to V, Indian Penal Code, and 149,378 under Class VI for other offences.

During the year 156,016 persons were tried (6,708 under Classes I to V and 149,308 under Class VI) of which 141,528 were convicted. The percentages of convictions of 1939 and 1940 are as follows :—

	1939.	1940.
Classes I to V	57·13	55·38
Class VI	92·47	92·30
Under all Classes ..	91·10	90·71

At the close of the year, 3,697 persons were awaiting trial against 3,495 in 1939. Of these 1,116 were under Classes I to V and 2,581 under Class VI.

Under Section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, 50 bail bonds were cancelled as compared with 73 in 1939.

During the year 27 persons were prosecuted under Section 182 or 211, Indian Penal Code, of whom 7 were convicted, 8 acquitted, 1 died, the case against 1 was withdrawn and the cases against 10 were pending.

In two cases compensation of Rs. 30 each was awarded by the Magistrate under Section 553, Criminal Procedure Code, to the persons wronged.

Juvenile offenders.

(B) Of the 156,527 persons prosecuted during the year, 1,057 were juvenile offenders. Similar figures for 1939 were 144,575 and 865 respectively. Table B shows the number of children and young persons under the age of 16 years who were sent before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, for trial in connection with different offences under the Indian Penal Code and Local Acts.

1,054 children and young persons under the age of 16 years were sent by the Bombay City Police to the Umerkhadi Children's Remand Home. Of these 419 were picked up under Section 7 of the Bombay Children Act. Similar figures for 1939 were 961 and 476 respectively.

Sessions cases and persons.

7. The Sessions Court tried 109 cases, as against 97 in 1939. Of these, 88 ended in conviction, 15 in acquittal, 4 were withdrawn, the accused in 1 case absconded and in 1 case a re-trial was ordered.

These cases involved 163 persons of whom 121 were convicted, 33 were acquitted, cases against 7 persons were withdrawn, accused in 1 case absconded and in 1 case a re-trial was ordered against the accused.

74·2 % persons convicted

Serious offences.

Murders and attempted murders.

8. Inclusive of the 6 cases pending from the preceding year and 2 cases of the same year re-opened during the year there were 74 cases of murder and attempted murder for disposal during 1940 against 69 in 1939. The disposal of these cases was :—

13 ended in conviction.
15 ended in acquittal.
2 declared mistake of facts.
3 classed as non-cognizable.
1 accused was shot dead.
4 accused were declared to be lunatics.
15 remained undetected (including 11 of infanticide) and
21 are pending.

74

Victims.

In the 66 murders and attempted murders reported during the year there were 11 cases of infanticide. The victims in the remaining 55 cases were 47 men, 11 women and 2 children, there being more than 1 victim in 1 case only.

Motive.

Excluding 2 cases of murder which were classified as mistake of facts, the motive for the crime in the remaining 64 murders and attempted murders of 1940 were—in 21 cases quarrel, 21 cases jealousy, 3 gain, 11 (infanticide cases) apparently the desire of the mother to conceal her shame, and in the remaining 8 cases, of which 2 were cases registered against mill strikers, the motive could not be ascertained. In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

Culpable homicide.

There were 13 cases of culpable homicide for disposal including 2 cases of murder of the previous year in which conviction was obtained under this head during the year. Of these, 5 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, 1 remained undetected, 1 classified as non-cognizable and 3 were pending at the end of the year.

Cases of suicide and inquests.

9. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide for the year under review.

	Male.	Female.
Europeans	5	....
Christians	5	....
Muslims	11	4
Parsis	8	3
Hindus	42	18
Others	1	....
Total ..	72	25
Grand Total ..	97	

The Coroner held 864 inquests during the year as against 770 in 1939,

The Honorary Police Legal Representative conducted 59 cases in the Coroner's Court against 50 in 1939.

Betting and gaming.

10. Table C appended to this report shows the work done by the Bombay City Police in 1939 and 1940 to suppress gaming in the City. It will be seen that the statistics have been divided into 3 parts, (*a*) gaming houses, (*b*) gaming in public places and (*c*) aiding and facilitating gaming.

Cases at (*b*) show an increase over those of 1939, indicating that the police are increasing their efforts to suppress street gambling. The figures for cases under (*a*) have been adversely affected by the abolition in March 1940 of the Anti-Gambling Squad attached to the Criminal Investigation Department.

Magisterial cognizable (direct) cases and persons.

Cases.

11. (A) The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases shown in column No. 15 of Statement A and AA, Part I, was 25,913 against 25,071 in 1939. Of these, 23,969 ended in conviction giving the percentage of 92·49. Under Classes I to V there were 1,045 cases of which 51 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 4·88. Under Class VI, the cases were 24,866 of which 23,918 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 96·17.

Persons.

(B) Total number of persons involved in these cases, shown in column No. 13 of Statements A and AA, Part II was 26,448 of whom 24,256 were convicted. Of these 1,471 were involved in cases under Classes I to V and 24,977 in cases under Class VI. Of these 24,256 persons were convicted, 51 under Classes I to V and 24,205 under Class VI.

Non-cognizable cases and persons.

Cases.

12. (A) The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy, shown in Statement B, Part I, during the year was 47,955 against 47,781 in 1939. With 5,847 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 53,802 of which 36,270 ended in conviction.

Persons.

(B) In these 53,802 non-cognizable cases, 56,060 persons shown in column No. 8 of Statement B, Part II, were involved of whom 36,279 were convicted.

Statement C.

Property stolen and recovered.

13. It will be seen from Statement C that the total value of property alleged to have been stolen in cognizable (true) cases reported to the Police amounted to Rs. 7,83,323 as compared with Rs. 12,26,081 in 1939. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,86,098 against Rs. 1,22,790 in 1939 which gives a recovery percentage of 23·75 against 10·01 of 1939. All percentages of recovery shown in Statement C, compare very favourably with those of the preceding year.

Statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 6,00,448 against Rs. 4,84,823 in 1939 and the amount of property recovered is Rs. 1,61,895 against Rs. 98,960 in 1939. The amount involved in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 1,82,875 against Rs. 7,41,258 in 1939 and the amount recovered is Rs. 24,203 against Rs. 23,830. The recovery percentages for the years 1939 and 1940 stand as below :—

	1939.	1940.
Thefts and robberies of all kinds	20·41	26·96
Criminal breach of trust	3·21	13·24

In addition to the above, property worth Rs. 72,399 was recovered during the year by the Bombay City Police in the 23 cases of criminal breach of trust registered against a diamond broker which were pending at the end of the year. The amount involved in these cases was Rs. 2,17,886.

A table showing the number of offences of all classes against property registered in 1940 in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful, is subjoined to Statement C. 246 persons were dealt with under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code for receiving stolen property and 958 under section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

Statement D—Strength of Bombay City Police Force.

Permanent staff.

14. (A) The total permanent strength of the Bombay City Police (including all ranks) at the close of the year stood at 4,668 against 4,661 in 1939. The number of officers (*a*) of and above the rank of Superintendent, (*b*) below the rank of Superintendent including Jamadars and (*c*) Head Constables and Constables, on the City and Criminal Investigation Department cadres were :—

	City.	C.I.D.
(*a*) Officers	11	4
(*b*) Officers	273	40
(*c*) Men	4,244	96
Total ..	4,528	140
Grand Total ..	4,668	

During the year 6 posts (1 Police Prosecutor, 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables) for Court duty were added to the City strength and 13 posts (1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 10 Constables) were added permanently to the C. I. D. cadre, while 12 posts (1 Superintendent, 7 Inspectors and 4 Constables) of the Motor Vehicles Department were abolished, the net increase being 7 in all.

(B) The temporary staff existing at the close of the year shown in statement " D " on the City and C. I. D. cadres is as follows :—

Temporary staff.

	City.	C.I.D.
(*a*) Officers	5	2
(*b*) Officers	85	16
(*c*) Men	1,214	45
(*d*) Women Searchers	31	....
Total ..	1,335	63
Grand Total ..	1,398	

The different purposes for which the additional temporary staff was sanctioned have been mentioned in Statement " D ".

In order to obtain a proportion of 1 Head Constable to 5 Constables in the Bombay City Police Force sanction was accorded by Government for the creation of 279 additional posts of Head Constables against the same number of Constables' posts in November 1940. The additional posts were on a temporary basis and therefore have not been accounted for in giving the number of Head Constables in the permanent and temporary establishments in Statement " D ".

Population.

(C) The population of the City according to the Census of 1931 is 1,161,383. I give below the proportion of Police to population, of crime to population and of crime to each police unit as it stood in 1939 and 1940 :—

	1939.	1940.
Proportion of Police to population	.. 1 to 249·17	.. 1 to 248·79.
Proportion of crime to population	.. 1 to 8·10	.. 1 to 7·47.
Proportion of crime to each police unit	.. 1 to 30·74	.. 1 to 33·28.

Statement E—Equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force.

Sanctioned and actual strength.

15. (1) Exclusive of the 15 officers of and above the rank of Superintendent, the (permanent) sanctioned strength of the Bombay City Police Force is 313 officers and 4,340 men as against 318 officers and 4,327 men in 1939. The variation in the strength has already been explained in paragraph 14. The actual strength of the Force at the close of the year was the same as the sanctioned strength, there being no vacancies in the permanent establishments.

Education.

(2) Of the total actual strength of 4,653 officers and men of all ranks, 12 Jemadars and 1,222 Head Constables and Constables were illiterate as against 13 Jemadars and 1,279 Head Constables and Constables in 1939. The number of permanent officers including Jemadars below the rank of Superintendent who could read and write stood at 301 as against 305 in the previous

year. Of these 282 were literate in English as against 287 in 1939. Literate Head Constables and Constables number 3,118 as against 3,048 in 1939. Of these 484 had a knowledge of English as against 476 in the previous year.

Training of illiterates.

(3) During the year the Special Literacy Officer, Bombay, started 5 special literacy classes at different places in the City for the benefit of the illiterate members of the Force and 175 men were trained in these classes. After the close of these classes a further 22 illiterate members of the Force were allowed to attend the general literacy classes in the City.

In addition to the above, an effort was made by this Department to eradicate illiteracy by arranging special Marathi and Urdu classes for the illiterate men of the Armed Branch, and 141 of the 155 illiterate members of that Branch appeared for their examination at the close of the year, and 99 passed. The results are encouraging.

Recruitment and training — Officers Training School.

(4) (a) Including the 47 candidates who were under training at the close of the last year, and 20 candidates who were enlisted during the year, 67 candidates for Sub-Inspector's posts came under training during the year. Of these 5 were discharged (including the 2 departmental candidates who were reverted to their substantive rank of Head Constable Writer) as they were deemed unlikely to become fit for Sub-Inspector's posts, 1 candidate was permitted to resign on grounds of ill-health, and 47 candidates who completed their course and passed the examination were posted to Divisions, leaving a balance of 14 under training at the end of the year.

Recruits Training School.

(b) During the year 1,066 recruits were trained at the Recruits Training School, Naigaum, of whom 882 were allotted to Divisions, 45 resigned, 24 were discharged, 1 died and 8 were struck off, leaving a balance of 106 recruits under training at the close of the year.

In accordance with the instructions in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L. C. 919, dated 11th April 1931, 44 members of the Scheduled Classes (32 mahars, 4 Mangs, 1 Ramoshi, 2 Gabit, 1 Koli, 3 Chambars and 1 Vadar) were enlisted in the Force in 1940. Of these 3 resigned and 1 was discharged.

First Aid Classes.

(5) 9 officers and 31 recruits attended First Aid Classes. Of these 9 officers and 28 recruits passed the examination in First Aid to the injured. Once more I thank Mr. D. S. Bharucha, Honorary Secretary, Friendly Union's Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, for his honorary services in this connection during the year.

Refresh Course.

(6) A refresher course in drill and law for Naiks was held at the Naigaum Headquarters. During the year 48 out of the 69 who attended the course, passed the examination.

(7) Inclusive of the 9 boys in the Brigade at the close of the previous year and 11 enlisted during the year, there were 20 boys in the Brigade. Of these 1 resigned, 1 was discharged, and 4 were enlisted as recruits, leaving a balance of 14 at the close of the year.

Police Boys' Brigade.

(8) Lectures on Air Raid Precautions in simple language started last year for the constabulary on the morning and evening parades, were continued during the year. Of the 58 officers who were detailed to attend the Air Raid Precautions Instructor's Course conducted by the Parsi Ambulance Division of St. John Ambulance Association during the years 1939 and 1940, 30 passed the examination. The periodical Air Raid Precautions Exercises conducted during the year by the Air Raid Precautions Officer helped to give the officers and men practical training.

Air Raid Precautions.

(9) During the year 87 officers and men were punished as compared with 104 in 1939. The details are :—

Punishments.

Departmentally punished, otherwise than by dismissal	80
Judicially punished	....
Dismissed	7
Total ..	87

In all serious cases regular departmental proceedings were held.

(10) 6,928 officers and men were rewarded during the year as shown below :—

Rewards.

By good service tickets and stripes	4,653
By money rewards	2,275
Total ..	6,928

The following officers and men were awarded titles and testimonials :—

Name with rank.	Medal or testimonial.
March 1940.	
Mr. A. Butler, Sub-Inspector of Police.	Indian Police Medal (for gallantry).
June 1940.	
Mr. C. Greig, Sub-Inspector of Police ..	Indian Police Medal (for gallantry).
Mr. Allishah Gafoorshah, Police Constable No. 4759/X.	Indian Police Medal (for gallantry).

Name with rank.	Medal or testimonial.
June 1940.	
Mr. W. Birks, Sub-Inspector of Police ..	Royal Human Society's Testimonial on parchment.
Mr. F. T. Hale, Sub-Inspector of Police ..	
Mr. Mahomed Issak Solkar, Police Constable No. 191/H.	
July 1940.	
J. C. Wilson, Esqr., I. P., Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Indian Police Medal.
J. J. Simmons, Esqr., I.P., Deputy Commissioner of Police.	
W. W. Godwin, Esqr., Superintendent of Police.	
Rao Bahadur M. N. Desai, Superintendent of Police.	
Mr. D. M. Sawant, Subedar.	

Casualties.

(11) The following are the details of casualties during the year 1940 compared with 1939 :—

	1939.	1940.
Resigned	30	11
Discharged	14	5
Dismissed	5	7
Died	34	24
Retired (on pension or gratuity)	133	114
Total ..	216	161

Armament.

(12) The number of arms in possession of the Bombay City Police Force, with the addition of 38 revolvers (34 purchased during the year and 4 forwarded by the Arms Department as forfeited fire arms) and 421 muskets purchased during the year, stands as follows :—

Revolvers	400 (375 Webleys and 25 Enfield)
Muskets	1,212 (1,112·410 bore and 100·476 bore).
Swords	17

The revolvers and muskets purchased during the year were sanctioned for the use of the additional officers and men.

Inspection of Arms.

(13) All arms and accoutrements were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. The Annual Musketry practice of the Armed Police for the year 1940 was fired in December 1940. The Annual Revolver Course of the officers for the year 1939 which was to be held in 1940 could not be held due to

lack of ammunition. The Course for the year 1940 commenced in February 1941.

Health. (14) The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Police Hospital during the year was 7,665 compared with 8,780 in 1939.

The daily average number on sick list was as follows :—

	1939.	1940.
Indian officers and men	132·9	111·4
European officers	2·8	2·5

There were 63 cases of Tuberculosis against 13 last year.

In spite of the increase in the strength of temporary establishments and the arduous duties occasioned by the Mill Strike and the War which the officers and men had to perform, it is gratifying to note that the figures in respect of sickness of the Force during the year compare favourably with those of last year. The increase in cases of Tuberculosis is due to the system of periodical examination of the members of the Police Force by the Police Surgeon which led to the detection and treatment of Tuberculosis in its early stages.

Greater Bombay Scheme. (15) The Greater Bombay Scheme which was to come into force from 1st February 1941 has been postponed to 30th September 1941.

Police Buildings in Greater Bombay. (16) The Police Buildings at Santa Cruz, Andheri and Kurla were completed during the year 1940. In addition Government sanctioned the construction of constabulary quarters and other subsidiary works at Bandra at a cost of Rs. 97,349 in connection with the Greater Bombay Scheme.

Tear Smoke Squad. (17) The use of Tear Smoke as a weapon against riots and disorders was taken up by the Bombay City Police in February 1938, when selected officers and men were sent to the Police Training School, Phillaur for a course of training.

On their return the Tear Smoke Squad was formed from the personnel of the Armed Police. This, although, to a certain extent successful, was not considered adequate for the needs of the City, especially in case of extensive riots or subversive movements, particularly as the Tear Smoke Squad was not wholly employed as such since the men were required to be kept under training in addition to their ordinary Armed Police duties.

Government in their Resolution, Home Department, No. 3766/2-VIII dated 16th October 1940, were pleased to sanction the personnel for two complete Tear Smoke Squads together with full equipment and munitions.

The training was undertaken at once with the result that at present there are two efficient Squads ready for use.

Hitherto there has been no call on the Squads for practical work in the City. However from the results of two exercises carried out, one in February 1940 and the other in January 1941, when live munitions were used on targets, it was found that Tear Smoke could be relied upon to be effective against mobs or rioters, should the occasion arise.

Two Squads of the District Police (Poona and Ahmedabad) were given a full Tear Smoke course of instruction during January 1941.

Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank.

(18) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank continues to make steady progress. During the year the membership rose from 2,803 to 2,957, share capital increased from Rs. 3,98,013 to Rs. 4,36,657.

Loans outstanding from members amounted to Rs. 3,85,686. Restrictions on indiscriminate borrowing continue.

The monthly fixed deposits which facilitate additional savings on the part of members amount to Rs. 6,795. The monthly income is now Rs. 3,130. The dividend declared for the year ending 30th June 1940 was $5\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. as in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 1,35,940 remains invested in Debentures, Provincial Co-operative Bank shares and Government securities. On account of the general depreciation in the value of the securities held by the Bank, the Investment Reserve Fund has been exhausted and in addition the Bank has had to write off a considerable sum from the Profit Account.

The Reserve Fund including Bad Debts Reserve now amounts to Rs. 69,770. The Bank is in a very strong financial position and continues to be classified as "A" by the Special Government Auditor of Co-operative Societies. Credit for its success is mainly due to its energetic Chairman, Mr. W. W. Godwin.

Wireless.

16. When the last report was submitted the General Strike, which occurred early in March 1940, had just ended. During this strike what little wireless equipment we have, severely handicapped as it is for lack of experienced staff, proved invaluable. Used for six hours a day, in two periods of three hours each, an average of eighty-five messages daily passed through the Main Control Station.

Most of these messages were merely reports on prevailing conditions in areas through which the wireless lorries were passing. But, in several instances, there were messages of vital importance, and on two occasions at least, serious trouble was prevented by the rapid reshuffling of guards by wirelessed orders to meet sudden emergencies.

When these emergencies occurred, one shortly after the other, both the lorries allotted to the Police Station were patrolling. Without the use of wireless it would have been impossible to marshal in time a sufficiently strong striking force to deal with the situation and, as evidence of

this, the one lorry not equipped with wireless turned up twenty minutes after the emergencies had subsided. The other lorry, equipped with wireless, not only collected a force strong enough to deal with the first emergency, but reported the second in time to divert the force, which was leaving the Police Station for the first emergency, to the new situation.

The practical experience gained during the strike of working under actual active service conditions, has proved of immense value. Here lack of staff has proved more of an advantage than otherwise : showing the officer in charge of experiments, more than anything else could, just where improvements should be made to make the system efficient and trouble free. One of the most important of these was the extreme difficulty of effecting repairs to equipment once installed in lorries. This has now been corrected and, with the newly designed cabinets, it will be possible to remove any single unit for repairs in a moment without disturbing the rest of the equipment.

Other improvements have also been made in the Main Station equipment, improving its efficiency and quality. Indeed the main transmitter, although having only one twentieth of the power put out by Bombay Radio has been favourably compared with that station by residents of Poona, Nasik and Bombay.

A plan is now on foot to move the Main Wireless Station from Naigaum to Motor Transport Section Byculla where, not only will the main transmitter be more central, but the work of installing and servicing equipment in lorries, without interfering with the routine of the Motor Transport Section, will be greatly simplified.

The question of operating staff is still a difficult one to answer. Experience has shown that, without fixed hours of duty at a Police Station, it would not be possible to get an officer or constable for wireless duty just when he was most wanted. Yet the limited use to which wireless could be put at this stage would not warrant the employment of a full time working staff.

However, with wireless equipment to be maintained and its use exploited; the increasing use of voice amplifying equipment by the Traffic Department and Armed Police Tear Smoke Squads; and, as recently did occur in connection with the working of one department, "detectophones" to be improvised for special work, a permanent staff of one qualified officer, with an intelligent constable under him for instructions, would be justified, with a purely operating staff working at near-by Police Stations on fixed hours of duty, so arranged between Police Stations that a certain proportion of them would always be available for wireless duty.

Several other Police Forces in India are becoming wireless minded, notably Madras and Ajmer-Merwara from where enquiries have been received.

17. On 26th June 1940 Mr. J. W. Rowland, I.P., was appointed by Government on special duty to organize a force of Civic Guards for the Bombay City. Applicants who volunteered to join were enlisted, after verification of character and medical examination, and were attached to the different Police Stations.

Civic Guards.

Later, it was found that without some sort of special training the Civic Guards would not be of much use. They were, therefore, withdrawn from the Police Stations and formed into a separate organisation, for purposes of training and assigning duties. The organization was divided into three Divisions each sub-divided into three Companies. Each Company was again sub-divided into four platoons, and the platoon into squads. Training centres were selected in each Division where parades continue to be held twice a week and the Civic Guards are trained in squad and company drill. Senior Police officers give lectures in law and police duties to the officers of the Guards who, in turn, impart the knowledge to the ranks.

The Civic Guards assist the police in controlling crowds and traffic, especially during fairs and festivals. They also do patrol, flying squad and cinema duties. They rendered signal service during the recent cyclone in Bombay.

There is a fourth Division called the Motorised Civic Guards, the members of which have also been trained and made acquainted with important places and organizations such as Police Stations, Hospitals, Fire Brigades, etc. so that their services may be utilised during emergencies.

The Civic Guards had the honour to be reviewed on parade by His Excellency the Governor on 10th November 1940, when His Excellency congratulated them on their smart turn out.

On Mr. J. W. Rowland's transfer to the District Police on 13th August 1940, the Command was taken over by Col. D. R. Hartley, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., assisted by Mr. H. K. Sheik, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City.

The organization is progressing well under the able command of Colonel Hartley. There were 1,160 Civic Guards including 38 motorised Civic Guards at the end of the year.

18. (1) The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables "D", "E", "F", "G" and "H" printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 511 covering 745 weapons, and the number cancelled was 425 covering 691 arms. At the close of the year there were 6,276 licensed persons possessing 9,273 arms which shows an increase of 86 in the licensed persons as compared with the figures for the year 1939. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Arms Act.

Of the 52 firms licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores, 8 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz. 6 Indian and 2 European, 11 including the above 8, deal in rifled arms and ammunition and in breech and muzzle loading guns and their ammunition, 3 deal in old arms, 1 in swords, 3 in lead shots, 33 in Chlorate of Potash and 1 lead shots and Chlorate of Potash.

During the year 3,104 references were made to verify arms and ammunition bought from licensed dealers in Bombay.

6 persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act and all were convicted.

Explosives Act.

(2) Under this Act 350 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "I" appended to the report. The places for the manufacture of blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

There was only 1 prosecution under the Act which resulted in conviction.

Petroleum Act.

(3) The licenses issued under this Act classified in table "J" appended to the report show a decrease of 22 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. 10 prosecutions were instituted under the Act during the year and all resulted in conviction.

Poisons Act.

(4) 152 licenses under the Poisons Act were issued during the year.

Theatres.

(5) Licenses were renewed in the case of 3 theatres, 8 cinema theatres and 37 cinemas. One cinema viz. the Chitra Talkies at Pasta Estate, Vincent Road, Dadar, was newly licensed during the year.

Four applications for the erection of cinemas were sanctioned during the year. The proposed sites are situated (1) on the land belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd., at Colaba, (2) at the junction of Parel Road and Clare Road, Byculla, (3) on plot No. 7, Sewri Wadala (North) Estate, near King's Circle, Matunga and (4) at Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga.

Two circuses visited Bombay during the year. In all 196 performance licenses were issued during the year.

Tram Cars.

(6) A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars, is appended to the report as table "K". The numbers of slight and serious accidents show a decrease of 135 and 2 respectively as compared with the figures of the previous

year. There were 11 fatalities during the year as against 13 in the preceding year.

19. During the year the number of public and private conveyances other than motor vehicles in the City of Bombay was as follows :—

Conveyances other than motor vehicles.

Public conveyances	3,077
Private conveyances	2,053

The public conveyances comprised of 2,076 victorias, 954 labour carts and 47 hand carts. Labour carts and hand carts are progressively decreasing in the City.

The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 12,685 owners and drivers of public conveyances other than motor vehicles for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and Bombay Public Conveyances Act. 7 owners' and 1,027 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods and 1 driver's license was cancelled. 86 horses were rejected as unfit for further use.

13 drivers of public conveyances were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code of which 4 were convicted for thefts, 5 for criminal breach of trust and 4 for other offences.

20. A statement showing the number of fatal and other accidents by conveyances other than motor vehicles during the year and the number of persons killed and injured in these accidents is given below :—

Street accidents.

—	Accidents.		Persons.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	11	393	11	393
By hack victorias	7	690	7	436
By other public conveyances ..	5	643	5	514
By private conveyances	..	102	..	74
Total ..	23	1,828	23	1,417
By motor vehicles	89	4,703	90	2,425
Grand Total ..	112	6,531	113	3,842

In addition 1 fatal street accident occurred in which one person was killed, but as it could not be ascertained whether a tram car or

a motor car was involved in the fatality it could not be classified above.

21. With the assistance of the Traffic Advisory Committee, as in previous years, several improvements were introduced both to provide better traffic facilities and to prevent accidents. During the year, rules were introduced for the compulsory carriage of a rear light on horse drawn vehicles and four wheeled vehicles drawn by other animals. In addition hand carts and two wheeled carts drawn by animals other than horses were made to carry one light showing a white light in front and a red light at the rear. Cycles were also made to carry a rear red light in addition to the front light.

Traffic Control Department.

As in the previous year, the Traffic Department rigidly enforced the regulation by which head lights on motor vehicles are required to be screened. In all 846 warnings for breach of this regulation were issued during the year, and 102 persons were prosecuted of which 37 were convicted, 2 acquitted or discharged and 63 cases are still pending decision. Attention was paid to the enforcement of the speed limit and 779 cases were recorded. Of these 573 cases were prosecuted under Section 71 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, with the following results; 386 were convicted, 151 were acquitted or discharged and 36 cases are still pending decision. Other traffic offences, such as driving without rear or front lights, failing to obey traffic regulations, etc., received continuous attention. 1,322 cases were prosecuted and 13,032 persons were warned. Of the number prosecuted, 721 were convicted, 370 were acquitted or discharged and 231 cases are still pending decision.

Loudspeakers were employed in the direction and regulation of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic and to impart knowledge of the regulations to drivers of vehicles. Policemen at times gave lectures at the various traffic parking places in the City where drivers were in attendance. It is believed that these lectures have been instrumental to some extent in improving driving and it is hoped by continuing them to fix in the minds of drivers the requirements for securing better and safer driving. In the same way loudspeakers were used to educate pedestrians in road sense. A certain amount of good resulted but I regret to say that progress is very slow.

Action taken to enforce the speed limit is believed to have helped in reducing fatalities caused by motor vehicles and in the reduction in the number of non-fatal accidents in the City. From the figures given in paragraph No. 20, " Street Accidents ", it will be seen that 90 persons met their death by contact with motor vehicles in 1940 against a figure of 96 persons in 1939. This figure of 90 fatal accidents is very small having regard to Bombay's population and the congested state of some of its roads. It will also be seen that the figure of non-fatal accidents was 4,703 in 1940 against 5,509 in 1939, a reduction of 806.

With the expansion of the City particularly in the northern and southern area, several new traffic points had to be established.

Proposals for an increase in the strength of the traffic police to man these posts have been separately submitted to Government.

A. R. P. Office.

22. The A. R. P. Office under Mr. R. H. Haslam has been in operation throughout the year. The Bombay A. R. P. Scheme is based on the Postal Delivery Areas of the City which have been accepted as A. R. P. Sub-Controls. There are in all 314 Postal Beats in the Delivery Areas and each Beat has been accepted as an A. R. P. Unit. Each Postal Delivery Area is in charge of a Divisional Warden having under him Group Wardens and Air Raid Wardens. Each Warden's Post has a minimum strength of 6 Wardens. The Wardens necessary to man all these Posts have been enrolled.

200 A. R. P. First Aid Posts have been established throughout the City.

An Auxiliary Fire Service has been formed and when all equipment has been obtained there will be 12 Auxiliary Fire Stations in the City in addition to the regular Fire Brigade.

Lighting restrictions were imposed in City from 11th June 1940.

Six Air Raid Alarm Exercises were held to educate the public as to what they should do and how they should act in the event of a hostile attack, and to exercise A. R. P. and Essential Services. The Exercise held in August was witnessed by His Excellency the Viceroy who expressed satisfaction at the way the various Services responded and got into action on a supposed badly damaged area.

One A. R. P. mobile convoy comprising all the A. R. P. Services has been formed while equipment for 4 more Convoys is kept in readiness in case the threat to Bombay increases.

The Siren and Telephone Alarm System for Bombay has been expanded. There are 26 Sirens in various parts of the City and 500 selected telephone subscribers have been put on the Alarm System. This Alarm System is tested every Monday morning to ensure a state of preparedness.

Bombay City has now got s completely equipped Report Centre and Control Room. This Report Centre and Control Room leaves nothing to be desired and possibly is as good as any in other parts of the British Empire.

Three Sub-Inspectors of Police have been attached to the Control Room for duty, night and day, and the clerical staff of the A. R. P. Office has been increased by the addition of one Head Clerk and one junior clerk.

Prohibition Department.

Prohibition.

23. (1) The enforcement during the year of Government's prohibition policy has not been easy. The decision of the Full Bench of the High Court on the 11th April 1940 that the Prohibition Notification No. 374/39 (c) of 17th July 1939 issued under section 14-B of the Bombay Abkari Act V of

1878 was *ultra vires* and that it was therefore *ab initio* null and void led to the promulgation of the Governor's Amending Act. This in turn was challenged repeatedly in various Courts until finally in May 1940, the Presidncy Magistrate, IV Court, Girgaum, referred certain questions for the opinion of the High Court and the Full Bench gave its opinion on 1st July 1940 that there was not in existence any effective Notification under section 14-B of the Abkari Act prohibiting the possession of any intoxicant by persons generally in the City of Bombay. Government thereupon issued orders under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 3562/39, dated 31st July 1940, imposing a heavy excise duty on country liquor and toddy brought into the dry area and under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 374/39 (*a*) of 31st July 1940, prohibited the possession of charas by the public generally in the Province of Bombay. Orders regarding restrictions on possession, import, export and transport of any intoxicating drug other than charas followed on 1st October 1940 under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 374/39 and 374/39 (*a*).

The uncertainty felt throughout this period of controversy naturally had an unsettling effect on those charged with the enforcement of prohibition. Nevertheless a fair measure of success was attained as may be estimated by the large number of cases for breach of Excise Laws which were detected.

Efforts were made by traffickers to smuggle into the Prohibition Area country liquor and charas which are in great demand. Large quantities of charas were unearthed in three cases in which two Rampuri gangs of smugglers and a Rampuri carrier were arrested. Smuggling of liquor by cars was a feature of the year and no less than 8 cars were seized. Another noteworthy feature was the increase in illicit distillation particularly in the north of the City where there are still open spaces and a certain amount of "jungle". Transport of illicit liquor from Diva and Mumbra was noticeable.

The beneficial effects of Prohibition are manifest from the appreciable drop in non-cognizable assault cases. The average of 2,093 a month in 1939 dropped to 1,888 in 1940. Possibly the drop in fatal and non-fatal motor accident cases mentioned elsewhere in this Report can also to some extent be attributed to Prohibition.

Organization.

(2) The Excise Preventive work in the City of Bombay and that part of the Bombay Suburban District which is to be incorporated in the Greater Bombay was under the administration of the Bombay City Police during the year under report. The "X" Division which was mainly responsible for the preventive work under the various Prohibition Laws was re-organized in August 1940 to suit the requirements of the modified form of prohibition as follows :—

(*a*) The Central Intelligence Section.

(*b*) The G. I. P. Railway and Docks Area Preventive Section.

(*c*) The B. B. & C. I. Railway and Northern Preventive Section.

(*d*) The Southern Preventive Section.

(3) As a result of the reorganization of the Prohibition Department, the staff was reduced and stood as follows :—

Strength.

Deputy Commissioner	1
Superintendent	1
Inspectors	5
Police Prosecutor	1
Deputy Inspectors	6
Sub-Inspectors	41
Head Constables	133
Naiks	50
Police Constables	444
Lady Searchers	31

During the course of the year, 30 Head Constables and 308 Constables were transferred from this Division to the Armed Police in " L " Division, *vide* Government Resolutions, Home Department, Nos. 1924/4-I of 1st June, 2nd and 11th July 1940.

Dissolution of the Prohibition Propaganda Board.

(4) The Prohibition Propaganda and Vigilance Board was dissolved and under the orders issued in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 648/39 of 27th July 1940, it ceased to function with effect from 1st August 1940.

Cases detected.

(5) During the year under review, the Police detected 2,825 cases, 2,263 under the Abkari Act, 328 under the Opium Act, 83 under the Opium Smoking Act, 30 under the Dangerous Drugs Act and 121 under the Tobacco Act. A further sub-division of cases picked up under the Bombay Abkari Act is as follows :—

Country liquor (including licit and illicit liquor and toddy) illicit import, possession or sale.	1,107
Foreign liquor—	
Possession or sale	61
Illicit distillation	253
Illicit preparation of potable drinks	36
Ganja	255
Charas	521
Bhang	30
	2,263

In Table " L " appended to the report the number of cases picked up from August to December 1940 is compared with the cases detected, during the corresponding prohibition period of five months of the previous year.

This comparative table shows a marked increase in cases of country liquor and illicit distillation though there was an appreciable decrease in the cases of foreign liquor, possession of which was declared to be legal after the High Court Ruling dated 11th April 1940. The situation, so far as it related to illicit distillation, was disquieting, and the abnormal increase of cases speaks for itself. In this connection it may be observed that some of the Christians and Bhandaris who were formerly engaged in the liquor and toddy trade have taken to illicit manufacture of liquor as a means of eking out their livelihood. Noticeable decreases have occurred all round in drug cases. This is possibly due to the large seizures of charas made during the year. Three notorious Rampuris smugglers were deported under the Foreigners' Act of whom one was also externed under the City Police Act, resulting in the dispersal of this gang of charas and opium smugglers. Thirteen other persons concerned in excise cases were found to have sufficient previous convictions under the Indian Penal Code to extern them under Section 27 (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act, and two under section 46 (2) of the Bombay District Police Act of 1890.

Methods of concealment and smuggling.

(6) Many resourceful and ingenious methods of concealment and smuggling of liquor, opium, ganja, charas, etc., are resorted to by traffickers in attempting to circumvent the law.

Important and interesting cases.

(7) Among the cases detected during the course of the year, the following deserve special mention :—

Transport of illicit liquor into Bombay City.

(*a*) On the 19th December 1940 the Police received information that two Pathans were making for Bombay in a small car loaded with drums of liquor. The Police immediately requisitioned a van and proceeded to the northern end of Mahim Causeway where they waited to trap the car. Hardly had a quarter of an hour elapsed before the suspected car was sighted but when signalled to stop, it accelarated its speed and at a reckless pace dashed along towards Mahim. The Police van followed and but for the obstruction caused on the road by the drums of liquor dropped from the fugitive car, would have overtaken it at the Mahim Nakhoda Talao. Proceeding along the main road at a reckless speed, closely pursued by the Police van, the car went along Bhawanishankar Road and Gokhale Road in the direction of DeLisle Road. A cyclist near DeLisle Road Market was hit by the car and flung 10 feet into the air. The car then bumped into a passenger bus and a few yards away knocked down a woman. It ran into another cyclist at the junction of Arthur Road and DeLisle Road and shortly thereafter came to

a stop after colliding with a bullock cart which was overturned following the impart. The driver and another Pathan occupant were nearly buried under a large bale which fell on the car from the bullock cart. The Police van came up in time to arrest the driver and the other Pathan who had jumped out of the car and attempted to make a dash for liberty. Five drums containing 11½ gallons of illicit liquor were seized. The case against the accused is pending.

Transport of illicit liquor into Bombay City.

(*b*) Information was received that illicit liquor was being brought into Bombay City from Thana in a taxi. A watch was kept for some days but without success. On 6th October in consequence of the receipt of definite information, Police Officers went to Thana in a Police van and lay in wait for the taxi. At about 3-00 a.m. the taxi arrived near Thana Creek and after the smugglers had loaded it with liquor it started on its return journey. A signal was immediately received and the prohibition van then gave chase. At the traffic junction of Ghatkoper the taxi, in order to evade the Police van, turned left off the main road. The Police, however, did not lose sight of the taxi and eventually drew up alongside and forced the driver of the taxi to stop on Tilak Road, Ghatkoper. Five drums containing 21 gallons of illicit liquor were found in the taxi. Four persons including a Christian were arrested, sent for trial, and all convicted on the 11th November 1940.

Illicit distillation of liquor in the Bombay Prohibition Area.

(*c*) Information was received that certain traffickers used to smuggle tins of illicit liquor which they procured from places beyond Sion Causeway. A watch kept at different places beyond the Causeway for several nights proved unavailing. However, while prowling through the ooze and bushes along the creek, the Police discovered several hidden jars of fermented wash. At the same time the glow as of a fire was noticed on an island half-way between Dharavi and Bandra and now and then the flash of a torch light was visible. This led the Police to suspect that the liquor was being distilled on the island. A watch was, therefore, kept on it from the mainland.

The Police suspicions were confirmed when on the night of 22nd October 1940 the watchers reported that torch flashes and sudden glows were again seen that night on the island. A Police Officer and his party attempted to approach the place, but without tonies it was difficult to reach the island owing to the deep water of the creek. As a last resort the raiding party decided to get access to the island from Bandra Bridge and, in the absence of tonies, they swam across two creeks before they came to the island. There were four working stills at which 7 men were active. Several gallons of wash, a large quantity of illicit liquor and materials used for manufacturing illicit liquor were seized. Two men were arrested on the spot, while the others made good their escape in the tonies which lay at anchor close-by. Three of them were subsequently arrested at Dharavi and the remaining two surrendered later

to the Police. Three accused were convicted and the others were acquitted on 28th October 1940.

Import of charas into the City.

(*d*) The Police received information that a gang of Rampuri Pathans, engaged in dangerous drug trafficking regularly managed to smuggle charas to Bombay from up-country and Indian States. An unobtrusive watch was kept on their movements and their rendezvous was located at Bhendi Bazar. About the fourth week of December 1940 it was reported to the Police that one of the members of the gang had gone upcountry to replenish his stock of charas. The Police, acting on the information that the suspect was expected to arrive in Bombay within a couple of days, spread a drag net on the suburban lines of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and kept continuous watch on all the incoming trains. On 27th December 1940 after a ceaseless vigil, the suspect in question was seen alighting at Dadar from the inter-class compartment of the Frontier Mail which arrived at 7-43 a.m. He was so well disguised that his identity could not have been detected by an untrained observer and when challenged by the Police he showed no signs of nervousness or gailt. A search of his person disclosed that under his clothes he wore a specially made jacket with four bundles of charas concealed in oil cloth and made to fit round his chest. In all, charas weighing 21½ pounds valued at Rs. 4,300 was seized. This accused has since been convicted and is under orders of deportation.

General remarks.

(8) The working of this Department is beset with many difficulties. The work of the Police has increased and become complex as a result of the changes in the prohibition policy from time to time, but the staff is consideably reduced.

No limit of possession of country liquor is fixed for the Bombay Dry Area and once the smugglers succeed in transporting licit liquor into the City the chances of successful prosecution against them are remote.

Unlawful transport of liquor by cars is on the rise and the Police without the means to barricade the entrances to Bombay island find it very hard if not impossible to stop cars in which liquor is smuggled by notorious traffickers who ignore the Police signals and dash past in the most reckless and dare-devil manner.

A further point is that the daily influx of cars into Bombay is so great that it is impossible to check every incoming car.

Still another important point is the difficulty that confronts this department in dealing effectively with the smuggling of liquor by sea. Though one launch has been provided, control of smuggling by sea presents a serious problem as the area to be patrolled is vast. The Bunders and their surrounding territories are guarded and patrolled by small detachments of men distributed over the extensive area but the staff is inadequate to prevent smuggling. If better results are to be obtained the present strength of this branch will have to be increased without delay.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, I.P., was in charge of this department from 1st January 1940 to 11th January 1940 and Mr. N. M. Kamte, I.P., from 12th January 1940 to the end of the year.

PART II.

Criminal Investigation Department.

Crime Branch.

Organisation.

24. (1) During the year 1940 the strength of the Crime Branch was increased by one Deputy Inspector and 2 Constables.

Cases.

(2) In 1940 the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department investigated 304 cases under the Indian Penal Code (including 17 transfer cases), as against 242 in the previous year. Of these, 13 were Magisterial enquiries, as against 17 in the previous year. One case was dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed by the Crime Branch during 1940, excluding cases pending trial, works out at 68·4 per cent., as against 66·9 per cent. for the previous year.

Assistance to the Divisional Police.

(3) Assistance was also rendered to the Divisional Police in all important and serious crime. Joint enquiries were successfully carried out in the following cases:—

Maharbouri	..	Murder case.
Pydhoni	..	House-breaking and theft case.
Esplanade	..	Theft cases.
Pydhoni	..	
Lamington Road	..	
Byculla	and	
Kingsway.		

Assistance to the District Police.

(4) Assistance was given to the District Police and the Police of other parts of India in a number of important cases, amongst which mention may be made of the following:—

Berar	..	Conspiracy case to commit dacoities to achieve political objects.
Bhopal	..	Koran Defilement case.
Delhi	..	Forged note case.
Bawda	..	Murder cases.
Nagpur	..	
Nizamabad	..	
Ratnagiri	...	

Delhi .. Hyderabad (Deccan)..	Kidnapping cases.
Calcutta ..	Bank robbery case.
Allahabad .. Deolali Camp .. Ghatkopar .. Madras .. Mangalore .. Porbunder ..	House-breaking and theft cases.
Nagpur .. Nizamabad .. Poona (Government House).	Theft cases.
Lahore .. Madras .. Malabar ..	Criminal breach of trust cases.
Jodhpur ..	Customs fraud case.
Calcutta ..	Customs cheating case.
Rahuri (Ahmednagar District). Madras .. Karachi .. Lucknow ..	Cheating cases.

Persons deported to India from foreign countries.

(5) 2 persons deported from the undermentioned foreign countries were dealt with, as against 4 in the year 1939. These persons were taken charge of and sent to their respective homes :—

Aden ..	.. 1	(his wife and three children accompanied him).
Penang ..	.. 1	

Action under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(6) 116 persons ordered to report their places of residence to the police on release from jail under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, were dealt with during the year 1940 as against 160 in the previous year. Of these, 23 were arrested and sentenced for fresh offences committed by them and 26 persons disobeyed the orders, out of whom 14 were rearrested and dealt with under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code, as against 8 in the previous year.

Counterfeit currency notes.

(7) During the year, 68 forged notes were sent by the Currency Office for enquiry as against 74 in the previous year.

Modus Operandi Bureau.

(8) In 1940 the histories of 797 criminals were opened, as against 731 last year, and 47 histories were closed, leaving a total of 4,976 histories on record. Jail release notices were issued in respect of 810 persons. 375 Modus Operandi cards were supplied to Police Stations. Besides being

of increasing use as a reference bureau, the number of traced cases in respect of persons and property was 210 as compared with 167 during the preceding year. The photographic department took 9,377 photos; attended photographic outdoor work on 43 occasions and attended court on 18 occasions.

Prevention of Crime Branch.

(9) The Branch is dealing with the following preventive work:

Foreigners deported out of British India.

(*a*) 15 persons were deported out of British India under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 during the year 1940 as against 8 in the previous year.

Returned foreigner deportees.

(*b*) 35 persons who had been deported under the Foreigners' Act were traced as having returned to Bombay in contravention of the orders of deportation, as against 42 in the year 1939.

Externment under section 27 of the Bombay City Act IV of 1902:

(*c*) 27 persons were externed under the provisions of section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 53 in the previous year; and 10 returned externees were dealt with under section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 6 in the previous year. The cases of 754 persons who were brought up for externment by the Divisional Police were also dealt with during the year, as against 707 in the year 1939. The total number of persons externed under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act was 781 as against 760 in the year 1939. It will be seen from the above figures that increased use is being made of section 27, Bombay City Police Act in an endeavour to keep the criminal element out of the City.

Police Register transfer system.

(*d*) 195 convicts were transferred to prisons nearest to their homes by making use of the "Police Register Transfer System" as against 233 in the previous year.

This system has since been abandoned for one year (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1345/4 dated 19th November 1940).

Enquiries regarding native places.

(*e*) Enquiries regarding the native places of 2,103 suspects were attended to during the year as against 1,864 in the year 1939.

Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

(*f*) The total number of registered members of the Criminal Tribes in Bombay at the beginning of the year was 274. During the course of the year 21 were added to the roll. Owing to cancellation, death, transfers out of Bombay, etc., 20 were removed from the registers. The net

number of registered members of Criminal Tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 275 as detailed below according to the Tribes :—

Rajput Bhamptas	21
Takari Bhamptas	2
Kaikadis	9
Waghris	45
Mang Garudis	171
Mixed Gangs	21
Pasis and Bhars	6
	275

29 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act, all of whom were convicted, as against 26 dealt with in the previous year all of whom were convicted.

4 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act and were transferred to the districts as against 9 in the previous year.

129 registered members of Criminal Tribes from other districts came to Bombay on passes for employment, etc. during the year 1940, of whom 8 remained in Bombay at the end of the year, the rest having returned, as against 159 last year of whom 14 remained here at the end of the year.

During the year, 26 inmates of the Criminal Tribes Settlements who are on probation, lived in Bombay, 3 were recalled to the settlements and the registers of 2 were cancelled.

At the beginning of the year, 33 registered members of the Pasi and Bhar Tribes who had come to Bombay for employment etc. from the mofussil were living in Bombay. During the course of the year 2 more arrived and 5 left Bombay for their native places. At the end of the year, therefore, 30 members of the Pasi and Bhar Tribes were staying in Bombay.

Finger impression slips of 67 members of Criminal Tribes were recorded during the year.

Pathan Branch.

(10) The Pathan Branch assisted the City Police where Pathans were concerned and also gave assistance to the District Police. Crime by Pathans in the City has slightly increased due to the influx of Pathans from the Frontier into the City, attracted apparently by the increased demand for labour in the docks due to war conditions. There were 152 cases in 1937, 158 in 1938, 178 in 1939 and 220 in 1940. The most common offences were those which involved hurt, and these were mainly due to factious disputes amongst members of the community.

The Branch attended to complaints against Pathan money lenders and also to information of apprehended clashes between factions amongst the Pathan watchmen in the City. One Pathan absconded wanted by the Delhi Police under section 363, Indian Penal Code, and 1 Pathan proclaimed offender wanted by the Frontier Police under section 302, Indian Penal Code were arrested by the Branch.

This Branch did commendable work in restraining the Pathan element during the Pathan-Sikh tension among road transport workers on the Bombay-Agra Road.

Assistance was given to the following branches :—

Special Branch ..	In matters relating to Pathans.
Motor Vehicles Department.	In verifying the character of Pathan applicants of licenses.
Modus Operandi Bureau ..	In tracing and obtaining correct addresses of Pathan bad characters in the City.

The Branch externed 2 Pathans under section 27, Bombay City Police Act, and deported 1 Pathan under section 3 and 1 Pathan under section 4 of the Foreigners' Act.

Vigilance Branch. (11) The following is a summary of the work done by this Branch during the year 1940 :—

(a) *The Bombay Children's Act XIII of 1924.*

Section 7 (1) (a).—101 destitute children were picked up under this section. Of these, 28 were sent to certified schools, 69 handed over to their guardians, 1 had absconded from the Children's Home, 3 were discharged, and the cases against 10 are pending.

Section 7 (1) (f).—9 children were removed from objectionable places and sent to the Children's Home.

Section 14.—3 children concerned in Indian Penal Code cases against social vice were dealt with under this section.

Section 27-B. (Publishing names and addresses of children involved in offences).—5 cases were dealt with under this section. Of these, 2 ended in conviction, 1 was discharged and 2 are pending.

(b) *Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.*

Section 121.—12 children were picked up under this section. Of these, 5 were convicted, 4 handed over to their guardians, and the cases against 3 are pending.

(c) Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act XI of 1923.

Section 3 (Soliciting).—200 cases of soliciting, including 23 pimps, were picked up under this section. Of these, 195 ended in conviction, 3 were acquitted and the cases against 2 are pending.

Section 5 (Living on the earnings of prostitution).—12 cases were picked up under this section. Of these, 7 ended in conviction, 2 were acquitted and 3 cases are pending.

Section 7 (Importing women or girls for prostitution).—5 cases were picked up under this section and they are pending.

Section 8-B (Permitting use of premises as a brothel).—18 cases were picked up under this section. Of these, 11 ended in conviction, 5 were acquitted and 2 are pending.

Section 9 (1) (Issue of notices).—Action was taken under this section against 136 prostitutes residing in various areas in the City directing them to remove themselves from their residences as their presence was considered objectionable to respectable residents in the neighbourhood.

Section 9 (1) (Second alternative).—11 persons, including 5 women were externed under the orders of the Government.

Section 9 (4) (Externment).—One case was dealt with under this section which ended in conviction.

Section 9 (5) (Externment).—One case was dealt with under this section which ended in conviction.

(d) Indian Penal Code Cases.

Sections 224, 225, 114.—One case was picked up under these sections and it is pending trial.

Sections 366-A, 366-B, 373 and *199.*—One case was picked up under these sections, which was discharged.

Sections 372-114.—One case was picked up under these sections and it ended in conviction.

Sections 373, 114.—One case was picked up under these sections and it was discharged.

Anti-Gambling Squad.

(12) This squad was disbanded, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2912/4-I, dated the 13th March 1940.

Crime Record Branch.

(13) Owing to the increase in the volume of the crime records, Government was pleased to sanction the formation of a separate record Department under a Deputy Inspector, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1169/4, dated the 28th March 1940. Accordingly the branch came into existence on 1st April 1940.

(14) With a view to fostering closer co-operation between the public and the police in all branches of police work, a suggestion to utilise the press as a medium of contact between the public and the police was considered and it was decided to issue weekly to all popular local newspapers, both English and regional languages, a written "communique" containing warnings regarding crime epidemics and the activities of criminals, advice on how to avoid victimisation, descriptions, and when possible, photographs of persons "wanted" for crimes, descriptions of properties lost and found, and any other matter connected with police work the publication of which might help in the prevention or detection of crime, while at the same time giving the public authentic reports of police cases without distortion and sensationalism.

The Press and the Police.

The first "communique" was issued to the press on August 30, 1940, and by the end of the year, 22 "communiques covering a wide field of subjects had been issued and published.

The value of the scheme as a medium of contact with the public has been evinced in numerous instances.

In one case a notorious cheat who was "wanted" in several cases in Bombay was arrested at Delhi and subsequently convicted in Bombay on eight counts of cheating, as a result of information from a member of the public who had seen the "wanted" man's photograph in a newspaper.

Statistics show that the prevalence of practically every form of preventible crime has decreased after the publication of a warning and in many cases complainants have been traced and property identified through this medium. The material for the press "communiques" is collected, edited and issued to the press by the Crime Branch, C. I. D.

(15) Under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 261 persons were placed before the Courts during the year 1940, as against 152 in 1939. The following are the results of their trial:—

Preventive action.

193 persons were convicted, 67 were acquitted and the case against one was withdrawn.

During the year under report, as already mentioned, 781 persons were externed from the City. Of these, 16 were externed under section 27 (*1*-A) of the Bombay City Police Act for being bullies and extortioners, and 728 under section 27 (*2*-A) for not being natives of Bombay City or the Bombay Suburban District and having been convicted more than twice of offences punishable under Chapters XII, XVI of XVII of the Indian Penal Code. One gambler was externed under section 27 (*2*) of the Bombay City Police Act for being habitual offender under the Prevention of Gambling Act. 36 persons were externed under section 27 (*1*) (*b*) of the Bombay City Police Act being immigrants whose continued residence in the City was likely to result in an out-break of epidemic disease.

In the preceding year, 760 persons were externed from the City; 54 under section 27 (*1*), 702 under section 27 (*2*-A) and 4 gamblers under section 27 (*2*) of the Bombay City Police Act.

441 externees were dealt with as against 401 in 1939 under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act for returning to Bombay in contravention of externment orders. Of these, 12 had been previously externed under section 27 (*1*), 425 under section 27 (*2*-A), 1 under section 27 (*2*) and the remaining 3 were those who had been externed by the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, under section 46 (*2*) of the Bombay District Police Act.

In addition to the above, 339 persons found loitering between sun-set and sun-rise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act, as compared with 330 in 1939.

It will be seen from the above figures that during the year under review in spite of the many additional calls on their services generally in connection with the War and particularly in connection with the mill strike, the City Police as a whole were able to increase their action under all sections of the law relating to the prevention of crime and it is hoped that this will have the desired effect on the general crime of the City in future.

Interesting Cases.

(16) The following are some of the interesting cases detected during the year; they include 2 cases detected by the Divisional Police :—

Counterfeiting Cases.

(*a*) During the early months of the year 1940, rumours current in the bazaar suggesting an increased circulation of spurious coins, particularly of small denomination, reached the C. I. D., Crime Branch, which took the matter in hand and investigated these rumours with the object of unearthing the source of the counterfeit coins.

Their efforts were rewarded very soon. A watch was maintained over the movements of certain persons to whom suspicion had been attracted in consequence of C. I. D. enquiries, and on the night of 20th April 1940, a room on the ground floor of Worli DevelopmentDepartment Chawl No. 56 was raided. One man who was engaged in the process of counterfeiting four anna nickel coins was arrested, and moulds and materials used in counterfeiting coins recovered from the room. The same night 3 other places were raided in rapid succession and 5 more persons were taken into custody. From these places the police seized several articles used in counterfeiting and some counterfeit four anna nickel coins.

The case was committed to the High Court Sessions where it ended in conviction.

The second raid was carried out on 5th May 1940, in a room situated on the top floor of Worli Development Department Chawl No. 56. In this room 2 persons who were busy counterfeiting two anna nickle coins were arrested. The accused resisted entry to their room by the police

who had to use force to overpower them, both sides sustaining injuries. 45 freshly prepared two-anna counterfeit coins and moulds and several materials used in counterfeiting were seized.

The accused in this case have since been sentenced by the High Court.

The third raid was carried out on 19th October 1940 in a room on the first floor of Amin Manzil at Lady Jamshedji Road in the jurisdiction of the Mahim Police Station. In this room two persons were arrested. A big haul of 92 silver eight anna counterfeit coins and several articles and chemicals used in counterfeiting coins were seized by the police.

This case also ended in conviction in the High Court. The Honourable Judge of the Bombay High Court who tried the case, in passing a deterrent sentence remarked that this type of offence appeared to be on the increase.

Worli Trunk Murder case.

(*b*) On the 17th December 1939, the Delisle Road Police found the dead body of a Hindu male packed in a steel trunk on the rocks at Worli Seaface. The body had about 30 savage stab wounds on the face and throat and was wrapped in a white bed sheet and some leaves. The only clue available was the laundry mark " B. 19401 " appearing on the sheet. Two days later the relations of the deceased were traced and identified the body as that of Shankar Baloo, a gambler in American Cotton Futures, who was missing from the morning of the 16th December 1939.

After enquiries with almost every laundry owner in Bombay the Police succeeded in tracing the laundry in which the sheet had been washed. Later (1) Bhagwandas Bissesar, a panshop-keeper, and (2) his servant Ramganesh Jangi were arrested, after it had been established from the laundry records that No. (1) had given the sheet to be washed. From their residence blood-stained clothes bearing the above laundry mark and dry leaves similar to those found in the trunk were seized. Ornaments and other property belonging to the deceased were also recovered from the places where they had been disposed ot by No. (1).

Both the accused were convicted under section 302, 394, 114, Indian Penal Code. No. (1) was hanged and No. (2) transported for life.

The case aroused considerable public interest, and the Police investigation was highly commended by the trying Judge.

Frere Road Preparation to Commit Dacoity Case.

(*c*) In the month of January 1940, the Dongri Police received information of a design to commit a dacoity near Frere Road by some Pathan bad characters. The intended victim was a Khoja who was in the habit of carrying large sums of money on him between his shop and his residence. The police located the culprits and watched their movements.

On the 15th January 1940, the day selected for the crime, the Police secured a lorry with loaded with crates of aerated water bottles and disguised themselves as coolies. Other members of the Police party, disguised as seamen, were deputed to loiter in the locality. At about 7 p.m. a motor car carrying the culprits arrived and halted on Frere Road

opposite Princess Dock. The Police party who were waiting nearby in their lorry, immediately surrounded the culprits and arrested them, but not before the principal accused had escaped by mixing with the workers leaving the dock. They were all armed with large spring knives and loaded sticks and a packet of chilly powder, which was to have been used to blind the victim.

In all 5 persons were convicted by the High Court and each was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Chloral Hydras Poisoning and Theft Case.

(*d*) On 16th July 1940, one Baijabai Atmaram Sawant, a prostitute residing at Khetwadi Main Road, reported to the Maharbouri Police that three persons looking like Multanis had visited her the previous night and had given her liquor containing a drug. She became unconscious and they absconded with her jewellery worth Rs. 1,060.

The C. I. D., suspecting that the offence was probably committed by a pimp, arrested one Abdul Samad Abdul Latif, a pimp, on 20th July 1940, on suspicion. On a statement made by him two more persons namely Amar Nath Lala Hari Ram and Arjunsing Isharsing were arrested. They were all identified by the complainant. The police were therefore convinced that they were on the proper track and further investigation resulted in the recovery of the property from the houses of Amar Nath and Arjunsing and from a jeweller in Dadar. It was further revealed that it was Chloral Hydras that had been administered to the woman, and that it had been purchased at Surat.

The case has since ended in conviction in the High Court.

Lalbaug Safe Breaking Case.

(*e*) A report was made to the Kalachowki Police that on the night of 9th November 1940 the grocery shop of Monsey Versey had been broken into and that a safe had been drilled open and property worth Rs 6,579 stolen therefrom. Inspection of the scene of offence, which revealed the work of an expert safe-breaker soon convinced the C. I. D. that the crime was committed by one Sakharam Posu, a notorious safe-breaker who was out of jail. Immediately watches were kept at the places likely to be visited by him and within 24 hours he was arrested in the company of one Pandu Balu, another damaged character. Later most of the stolen property was recovered in consequence of statements made by them.

The case has since ended in conviction. The Police investigation in this case was commended by the Learned Presidency Magistrate, V Court, who tried the case.

Gangs of House-breakers.

(*f*) As statistics indicated a considerable increase in house-breaking cases during January, February and April 1940 special enquiries were started. Known criminals recently released from jail were first suspected but without result.

Eventually the C. I. D. turned their attention to new criminals and a small gang of 5 muslim youths whose ages ranged from 20–22 were found to be living together in a room at Sankli Street. A watch was kept and the place raided on 6th April 1940 when stolen property and implements of house-breaking were seized.

Two cases were traced to 3 of the gang and they were convicted and sentenced. A fourth who had absconded from the Dharwar Borstal School was sent back to that institution, while the fifth was discharged.

A second gang of nine persons whose ages ranged from 19–23 was arrested on 22nd May 1940 in the Madanpura locality.

In the course of enquiries the police seized several implements of house breaking and property valued at about Rs. 4,500 from the various marwadis in the City which was identified by complainants from all over the City.

Eight of the nine persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonments.

A third gang consisting of two young men aged 24 and 25 respectively was arrested during the early hours of 6th July 1940 in a room at a lonely place at Worli. Implements of house breaking and stolen property were also seized from the room.

Two of their associates aged 20 and 21 years who were caught red-handed while committing a house breaking by day at Mahim, were also taken over by the C. I. D.

The property seized was identified by 6 different complainants residing at different places.

All the above persons except one were convicted and sentenced.

The *modus operandi* of the gang was to keep a watch on the places intended to be broken into and in the absence of the inmates to remove the locks on the front doors during the day time. In all 30 offences were traced to these gangs.

Customs Fraud Cases.

(*g*) Two cases against a Bombay Firm known as Prasad and Stephens were registered at the instance of the Collector of Customs, Bombay. The complaint was that the firm used to import "Dyckerhoff Cement" from a German Firm, called "Conrad Werner" in Hamburg, Germany. They cleared the consignments on arrival in Bombay by presenting Bills of Entry understating therein the value of the goods, thus defrauding His Majesty's Customs of the duty.

The first case pertained to a consignment of 500 barrels of cement which arrived in Bombay on 1st May 1939 per s.s. "Lindenfels". It was cleared on 1st May 1939 on presentation of 2 bills of entry, each bill of entry covering 250 barrels. The total value declared in the bills of entry was Rs. 2,704. The correct value of the 500 barrels being Rs. 4,224, the duty payable was Rs. 1,267. Duty actually paid was Rs. 811.

The second case pertained to a consignment of 125 barrels of cement which arrived in Bombay ex-s. s. "Neuenfels" on 20th June 1939 from Hamburg. In this case there was a loss of duty to the extent of Rs. 114.

The Bombay Firm had their head office in Calcutta. One Arthur Frank, a German, was the Manager of the Bombay Firm while L. J. Prasad and A. Stephens were the proprietors of the firm. It was necessary to search simultaneously the firm's offices at Calcutta and Bombay, the residences of the proprietors in Calcutta and the Manager in Bombay and the office of the Customs clearing Mukadam in Bombay. Arrangements were accordingly made with the Calcutta Police.

On 24th June 1939 simultaneous searches were made in Bombay at the Firm's Office, at the residence of Arthur Frank and the office of the Customs clearing Mukadam. The Calcutta Police also carried out searches as requested.

The investigation showed that the firm had adopted the following method of defrauding the customs :—

"Cement was purchased from the German Firm at 12sh. 6d. per barrel and it was arranged that the firm should show in the invoices sent out to Bombay 8sh. as the value per barrel. The Bank draft also showed the same value. This was done to convince the Customs authorities of the correctness of the value declared in the bill of entry. The difference, i.e. 4sh. 6d. per barrel, the German Firm used to recover from the Calcutta office of the Firm, Prasad and Stephens by clear drafts."

Arthur Frank and L. J. Prasad were convicted and Alfred Stephens was discharged.

As experience shows, Customs Fraud cases are difficult to prove and a successful prosecution is an exception. The investigation of these cases took many months.

The Learned Presidency Magistrate, III Court, commended the careful and thorough investigation of these cases.

Cheating Cases.

(*h*) One Abdul Rahiman *alias* Amin *alias* Abu Ahamad, a Muslim, aged 60 years was arrested by the Prevention of Crime Branch on 29th July 1940 in connection with several cases of cheating.

Investigation showed that he started his criminal activity in 1920 and during the following period of 20 years swindled about 30 respectable merchants in Bombay to the extent of six lacs of rupees.

Although several persons failed to lodge complaints against him to avoid publicity, 6 complaints of cheating were eventually registered. The investigation of these cases involved a considerable amount of labour and the evidence collected was so overwhelming and convincing that the accused could not do otherwise than plead guilty to the charges. He was therefore convicted and sentenced.

The *modus operandi* of the accused was to pose as a man possessed of spiritual powers who could turn baser metal into gold. In order to gain the confidence of his victims he used to ask them to bring metal to him, and by sleight of hand he would replace it by gold, which the victims after testing found to be real gold. On becoming convinced that he could turn base metal into gold, his victims invariably asked the accused to divulge the secret of his powers to them. He would then ask them to recite verses from religious books every night, but it had to be done so many times that it was usually impossible to accomplish the task. In the alternative he used to induce them to tie up either their jewellery or Government Currency Notes in small bundles and get them blessed by him, after which they were told to keep them in deposit sealed up until he was able to get revelation from God that the powers that they were seeking had been granted them. While giving his blessings, however, the accused, by sleight of hand, would substitute bundles containing pieces of paper and base metals. He would then keep on postponing on some pretext or other the date for opening the bundles until finally in sheer desperation his victims would open the bundles, only to find that they had been duped.

Special Branch I.

Organisation.

25. (1) In order to deal with the extra work due to the War, the Government of India sanctioned the staff mentioned in Statement "D" for a period of one year from the 10th June 1940 on which date the Special Branch was split into two branches—Special Branch I and Special Branch II—each in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police. The former now deals with all matters relating to Indians and other miscellaneous subjects, while the latter is dealing with matters relating to foreigners, European British subjects, passports and other important matters arising out of the War.

Intelligence.

(2) (*a*) The Special Branch had to attend to numerous political, quasi-political and other confidential enquiries from Government, the Director, Intelligence Bureau, Provincial C. I. Departments, Indian States, Military Censor, Controller of Enemy Trading and Controller of Enemy Firms and the Military and Naval Intelligence Departments.

Plays.

(*b*) 146 plays were scrutinised by the Branch and passed as unobjectionable during the year as against 139 in 1939.

(*c*) The Muslim Branch during the year assisted the Bombay Board of Film Censors in scrutinizing two Arabic films.

Festivals.

(3) (*a*) The festivals of Ramzan Id, Bakri Id and Muharram passed off peacefully. Muharram commenced on February 10th and concluded on February 19th, 1940. Members of the public were, as usual, informed of the rules for the regulation of the "Muharram festival" and asked to abide by them.

(*b*) 241 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the Branch as against 255 in 1939.

Pilgrim Season.

(4) The Muslim Branch worked in close co-operation with the Port Haj Committee during the Haj season.

During the outward pilgrim season, 3,784 pilgrims, including 13 infants, left Bombay for the Hedjaz as against 6,525 in 1939. 3,789 pilgrim passes were issued by the Port Haj Committee. Out of these 18 pilgrims did not proceed on Haj.

Strikes.

(5) (*a*) There were 55 industrial strikes (including the General Mill Strike) as against 69 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of strikes was due partly to the granting of a dearness allowance of annas two to each worker per day by the mill-owners and partly due to the effect of the General Mill Strike.

General Mill Strike.

(*b*) In March 1940 the local communists and labour leaders organised a General Mill Strike on the question of dearness ("Mahagai") allowance. For weeks previously vigorous propaganda in the form of meetings, posters, leaflets and visits to the chawls occupied by the mill-hands, was undertaken to arouse enthusiasm among the workers. The propaganda had the desired effect and employees of 14 mills struck work on March 3rd, 1940, a day previous to the date fixed for the strike. From March 4th onwards more than 1,00,000 employees struck work. During March 9 communists were arrested under the Defence of India Act with a view to preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war. These arrests had a salutary effect and the workers, who had been coerced to go on strike, gradually showed their willingness to go back to work and the strike was called off, and the workers resumed work from April 13th, 1940. The strike lasted for about 40 days, and the demands of the employees were not granted.

One day's "Hartal" on January 26th.

(*c*) The mill workers observed a one day's "hartal" on the "Independence Day" (January 26th, 1940), when about 57 mills remained completely closed and only 11 mills of the "Sassoon Group" were partially open.

Press.

(6) During the year, warnings were administered to 50 persons as against 81 in 1939 for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to Press, Books and Newspapers.

Assistance was rendered, as usual, to the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, in the compilation of the Annual Return of Newspapers and Presses in the City of Bombay.

Demand of Security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

(7) Security was demanded under this Act from 4 Presses and 12 newspapers during the year under report.

(8) Government were pleased to cancel the order demanding security from Mr. R. K. Tatnis, the keeper of the Shree Laxmi Narayan Press.

Cancellation of order of security demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

(9) (A) (*i*) The cases against the 6 labour leaders in connection with the strike of the Phœnix Mill under section 117, read with sections 341 and 506, Indian Penal Code, which were pending from 1939 in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, ended as under:—

Prosecutions—Indian Penal Code.

1.	Shantaram Savlaram Mirajkar	Sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.
2.	Sawlaram Gopal Patkar	
3.	Sadu Piraji Bhise	
4.	Shripad Amrit Dange	
5.	Mrs. Ushabai Dange	
6.	Ramchandra Krishna Bhogale	Acquitted.

(*ii*) Lala Shankerlal Basal, the General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc, managed to obtain a passport in Bombay for Japan on April 6th in the name of Shankerlal Hiralal Gupta by furnishing false particulars about his place of birth, etc. On the fraud being detected, a case was registered under sections 468, 471, 417 and 109, Indian Penal Code, read with Rule 47 (2) (*a*) and (*d*) of the Defence of India Rules. The other accused, Laxman Prasad Sharma, who actually secured the passport for Lala Shankerlal Basal absconded and was proclaimed as an offender but he was arrested at Delhi on 13th March 1941. The case is pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

(B) (*i*) Mr. Lachmiram J. Kirpalani, who was prosecuted under Rule 98 read with Rule 121 of the Defence of India Rules, was acquitted on 15th August 1940 by the Presidency Magistrate, III Court, Bombay, who held that the accused had insufficient notice of the publication of the Ordinance.

The Defence of India Act.

(*ii*) The following labour leaders were prosecuted under the Defence of India Act, for delivering Anti-War speeches :—

L. K. Oka and Mahomed Shahid Nazimbux	Under rule 38 (1) (a) read with rule 34 (6) (k).
R. M. Jambhekar	Under rule 38 (1) (e) read with rule 38 (5).
P. K. Kurne	Under rule 38 (1) (*a*) read with rule 34 (6) (*e*) (*k*) (1).
L. S. Nagarkar	Under rule 38 (1) (*a*) read with rule 34 (6) (*e*).
M. N. Valanjoo	Under rule 38 (1) (*a*) read with rule 34 (6) (*d*) (*e*) (*k*).
V. G. Nimbkar	Under rule 38 (1) (*a*) read with rule 34 (6) (*e*) (*j*) (*k*).
P. G. Sawant and V. S. Kadam	Under rule 38 (1) read with rule 34 (6) (*e*) (*n*) (*k*).

All the accused except M. N. Valanjoo who is absconding, were convicted and sentenced by the courts to varying terms of imprisonment.

(*iii*) Towards the close of the year two unauthorised wireless transmitters and receivers were seized in Bombay and Karachi respectively and (1) J. D. Desai and (2) B. M. Tanna, Proprietor of Tanna Radio Acoustics at Lamington Road, were arrested. They are being prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules and the case is pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

(C) The following persons were prosecuted and convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, under section 18 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act :—

V. S. Mydeo—convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

R. S. Gupte—convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

A. V. Juvekar
S. A. Dange
M. A. Desai
J. D. Thakar } convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

Prosecution under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(D) The following persons were prosecuted and sentenced by the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, to varying terms of imprisonment, under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 :—

Pandit Yudhistir Vidyalankar and Ochavlal Hargovinddas	Under section 12.
Shripat Deoji Jadhav	Under section 13.

Action under the Defence of India Rules.

(10) During the year under report 49 communists, who indulged in anti-British and anti-war propaganda, were detained under rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

Raid on the Bombay office of the Communist Party of India.

(11) A room in a building near Mazagaon Tram Terminus, which was suspected to be the secret rendezvous of the "underground" communists, was raided by the Special Branch I on November 7th and 6 persons were arrested. It was found that these persons had established a fully-equipped office with a cyclostyle machine, typewriter, books of reference, illegal publications of the Communist Party of India which was declared unlawful, newspapers, newspaper cuttings, correspondence with communist-contacts, means for distribution and publication of communist and anti-war literature. A trunk full of documents regarding the working of the Bombay and Maharashtra Offices of the Communist Party of India was found. These persons have been detained under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

Of these 6 persons, 3 were wanted by the Police, 2 under Rule 26 and 1 under rule 38 (5) of the Defence of India Rules.

Assistance to mofussil police.

(12) Assistance was, as usual, rendered to the mofussil Police whenever required.

(13) The outstanding event of the year was the launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement by the Congress in December 1940. 17 leading Congressmen were arrested in December 1940 under Rule 129 (1) (*a*) of the Defence of India Rules. Of these, one was released within 11 days and the remaining 16 were detained under rule 129 (4) read with rule 26.

Political situation.

Special Branch II.

26. The following is the work done by Special Branch II in 1940 :—

(A) *The Registration of Foreigners' Branch, C. I. D.*

Registrations effected.

(*a*) During the year 1,701 registrations of foreigners were effected in Bombay City including those transferred here from other Districts, as against 4,162 in 1939.

The total number of registrations in force at the close of the year were 2,946.

Transfer of Registrations.

(*b*) During the year 280 foreigners changed their registered addresses to Bombay City from other Districts and were brought on to our Registers.

332 foreigners registered in Bombay City took up residence in other Districts and, on transfer, were struck off our Registers.

Tourist Registrations.

(*c*) 110 Tourist Registrations were issued to foreigners during the year as against 66 in 1939.

Travel Licences.

(*d*) 448 travel licences were issued during the year to foreigners who were in direct transit through British India, as against 91 in 1939.

Cancellation of Registrations.

(*e*) 625 certificates of Registration were cancelled during the year as a result of foreigners leaving British India, etc., as against 837 in 1939.

Incoming and passenger traffic.

(*f*) During the year 351 incoming vessels were boarded by the officers of this Branch in connection with the registration of foreigners and 1,871 such persons were attended to. The corresponding figures for 1939 were 190 vessels boarded and 1,370 foreigners dealt with.

Outgoing vessels and passenger traffic.

(*g*) During the year 225 outgoing vessels were attended by officers of this Branch and 32,505 passengers were dealt with of whom 1,004 were foreigners as against 161 vessels, 13,422 passengers and 1,032 foreigner in 1939.

Foreign crews on cargo vessels.

(*h*) During the year the foreign crews of 312 cargo vessels arriving at this port were scrutinized by officers of this Branch before the seamen comprising them were permitted to come ashore.

(*i*) During the year touch was maintained with 2,486 such foreigners, as against 793 in 1939. The Registration authorities of their respective Districts were informed of their movements.

Temporary visitors from other parts of India.

(*j*) During the year the Branch dealt with 11,687 letters received in connection with the Registration of Foreigners Rules 1939, and despatched 8,303 up to the close of the year as against 4,983 and 3,846 respectively, in 1939.

Correspondence.

(*k*) During the year the Branch maintained records and supervised the registration of 431 foreigners registered in the Province, outside Bombay City, during the course of the year as against 860 in 1939.

Provincial Registrations.

(*l*) During the year, 13 prosecutions were instituted by this Branch, 11 against foreigners and 2 against British subjects, for breaches of the Registration of Foreigners Rules 1939 and all cases ended in convictions.

(B) *War Work.*

The following is the work done by this Branch in connection with the war.

(*a*) ***For internment.***—(*i*) The Branch made arrangements for, and supervised, the rounding up of the following foreigners (all males) who were interned during the year :—

Arrest of foreigners.

Italians	70
Germans	58
American	1
Dutch	1
Poles	2
Norwegian	1
Danes	1
Roumanian	1
Russian	1
Czechoslovaks	4

(*ii*) ***For Parole Camps.***—Arrangements were also made for the removal to a Parole centre of the following foreigners during the year :—

Italians	26	(females).
Germans	36	(females).
Dutch	2	(male and female).
Yugoslavs	1	(female).
Poles	2	(male and female).
Russian	1	(female).

(*b*) 303 homes of foreigners arrested for removal from Bombay were searched. In addition, 13 places of storage, etc., where these persons kept their property were searched making the total number of places searched 316. These searches led to the recovery of a vast amount of correspondence which was sifted by this Branch and information of interest transmitted to the authorities concerned.

Search of residence of arrested persons.

(*c*) This Branch collected prohibited articles found in the possession of enemy subjects. These articles were subsequently made over to the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Prohibited articles.

(*d*) 145 enemy foreigners were released from internment during the year and permitted to remain at liberty in Bombay under supervision of this Branch. Besides these, 170 other enemy subjects, mainly women, were already enjoying restricted liberty, bringing the total of such persons to 315. Part II of the Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939, was enforced in respect of each of them.

Release of enemy subjects from internment.

(*e*) Arrangements were made by this Branch for the repatriation of 14 Italian ex-Consular Officers. They sailed for Lisbon *via* this Port on 30th August 1940.

Repatriation of ex-Consular Officers of enemy countries.

(*f*) Refugees from these territories continue to pour into this port *en route* to other destinations. The majority of them have arrived here in straightened circumstances and assistance has been given to them by the Associations here which have been catering for their relief.

Refugees from enemy occupied territories.

(*g*) During the year 11 prosecutions under the Defence of India Rules for breaches of the rule governing censorship were made by this Branch, all of which ended in conviction. A brief resume of these cases is as follows :—

Prosecutions under the Defence of India Act.

(*i*) In March 1940 convictions were brought home against 3 Italians, 3 Germans and 1 Swiss who were found smuggling letters out of British India through the medium of officers of the Lloyd Triestino Shipping Company. They were each convicted and sentenced to 1 days simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*ii*) In September 1940 an Indian British Subject who had arrived here from Aden was found in possession of a private code covering possible war conditions in Aden. He was convicted and sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*iii*) In November and December 1940, 3 British Indian subjects were arrested for evasion of censorship of postal correspondence which they were attempting to take out of British India.

(*h*) The Branch conducted the interrogation of all German Jewish Refugees at liberty in Bombay during the year under review. The material thus obtained was placed at the disposal of the Aliens Interrogation Committee.

Interrogation of German Jewish Refugees.

(C) *Foreign Branch, C. I. D.*

Following is the work done by this Branch in 1940 :—

Deportation.

(1) 1 Japanese national was deported from Bombay, under the Foreigners' Act (III of 1864), at the instance of the Government of Bihar, and at the expense of the Government of India.

Naturalizations.

(2) 37 applications were reported on during the year as against 73 in 1939. The applicants were by nationality as under :—

Portuguese	17
Hungarian	1
Iraquians	4
Greek	1
German (Aryan)	1
German (Jew)	1
Czechoslovakians	2
Iranians	5
Arabs	4
Stateless of Russian origin	1
	37

Passport examination.

(3) 351 incoming vessels were boarded during the year as against 566 in 1939. 34,059 passports were examined as against 44,818 in 1939. These figures concern only passengers finally disembarking at Bombay.

Permission to land.

(4) The Branch recommended for exemption from the provisions of the Indian Passport Rules, 99 persons as against 340 in 1939.

Permission to enter India.

(5) The Branch reported on the applications of 333 aliens for permission to enter India, as against 240 in 1939. This increase was due to the special war measures in existence regarding the admittance into India of aliens.

Prosecutions.

(6) During the year the following prosecutions were instituted by the Branch :—

One Norwegian seaman deserted his ship in Bombay, and landed in India without a passport. He was prosecuted under rule 3 read with rule 6 of the Indian Passport Rules of 1921 framed under the Indian Passport Act of 1920. The case was withdrawn later, and he was permitted to sell from Bombay as a member of the crew of a Norwegian vessel.

Two British Somalis arrived in Bombay from Aden as stowaways. They were prosecuted under rule 3 read with rule 6 of the Indian Passport Rules of 1921 framed under the Indian Passport Act of 1920. One was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and was later sent back to Aden. The other was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

No-objection certificates for visas.

(7) Certificates of no-objection to the granting of visas for other British territories and to return to India were granted to 401 aliens as against 166 in 1939. This increase was due to the strict enforcement, by the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, of the Government of India's regulations in this regard. The issuing of no-objection certificates was discontinued by order of the Government of India towards the end of August 1940.

Repatriates.

(8) During the year, 12 repatriates from overseas, as against 16 in 1939, were met on arrival in Bombay. Two were assisted and sent to their homes, while the remainder were not in need of further assistance.

Two British subjects were repatriated from Bombay to the United Kingdom at the instance of this Branch at the expense of the Government of India.

Theatrical artistes.

(9) Deposits and/or guarantees of maintenance and repatriation were taken in the cases of 17 theatrical artistes who applied to come to India via Bombay during the year. There were 62 of such cases in 1939. The decrease is explained by (1) the Government of India's instructions to discourage the entry of theatrical artistes into India during the war, and (2) the difficulties experienced generally in obtaining travel facilities nowadays.

Stowaways.

(10) Seven stowaways arrived here from overseas during the year and were dealt with by the Branch. There were 13 such cases in 1939.

Internment of British subjects.

(11) 21 persons of enemy origin claiming British nationality either by naturalization or by reason of birth in British territory, were arrested under rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules and dealt with by this Branch. 16 persons were sent to the Parole Camp, Satara, and 5 to the Central Internment Camp, Ahmednagar; 7 were later released from the Parole Camp, Satara.

Registration of European British subjects.

(12) During the year registrations were effected of 292 European British subjects, as against 1,888 in 1939, 85 registrations were transferred to Bombay from other districts, 14 were transferred from Bombay elsewhere and 5 were cancelled.

Balkan evacuees.

(13) 102 individuals were dealt with by the Branch on their arrival in Bombay.

Repatriations of seamen.

(14) 35 out of 36 Roumanian seamen who arrived in Bombay from Mombassa after their ships had been taken over by the Admiralty, were repatriated to Roumania, via Suez at the expense of the Government of India. One seaman was unable to travel on account of illness.

Applications for passports.

(15) 332 applications for passports were dealt with by the Branch during the year as against 955 in 1939.

Pilgrim passes for Iraq and Iran.

(16) 60 passes were issued to Muslims proceeding to Iran and Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 517 in 1939. 76 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 937 in the previous year.

Emergency certificates.

(17) One case was recommended for emergency certificate during the year against 15 in 1939.

Identity certificates.

(18) 63 foreigners were recommended for identity certificates during the year as against 65 in 1939.

Miscellaneous.

Beggars.

27. (1) 1,932 professional beggars were dealt with under section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act while 300 were externed under section 27 (*2*) of the said Act.

Fires.

(2) The total number of fires in the City during the year was 317 against 348 in 1939 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 4,90,622 against Rs. 25,69,136 in 1939.

Police Prosecutors.

(3) 12 Police Prosecutors (including 1 Honorary Prosecutor for the Juvenile Court and 4 temporary Prosecutors) conducted 8,322 cases during the year against 6,358 in 1939.

Cattle Pounds.

(4) Both the cattle pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of a pound keeper, the appointment being held by a Sub-Inspector. The following are the comparative figures of animals impounded in the years 1939 and1940 :—

	1939.	1940.
By the Police	7,753	9,746
By the public	802	926

Entertainment licenses.

(5) The following are the figures of licenses granted for the places of public entertainment, Class A (those at which intoxicating liquors are sold) and Class B (other than those falling under Class A) which remained open after 9-30 p.m. :—

	1939.	1940.
Class A	10	....
Class B	2,946	2,759

Assisted Emigration Scheme.

(6) 30 South African Repatriates arrived in Bombay up to 19th June 1940 under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and in accordance with the arrangements in force were paid bonus money and sent to their destination by the Police. No repatriate arrived after 19th June 1940 due to the international situation. 13 of such repatriates were permitted to return to South Africa, having refunded the money expended on their repatriation by the Union Government.

Police Notice Office.

(7) The Police Notice Office and General Enquiry Office issued, 1,116 notices consisting 39,562 paragraphs and 701 supplements besides producing on the duplicator a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department during the year.

Traffic Advisory Committee.

(8) The Traffic Advisory Committee appointed in 1929 continues to be of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems and with impovement in traffic control in the City. A detailed report on the working of this Committee for the year 1940 will be submitted in due course.

Cyclonic Storm.

(9) On the 15th and 16th October 1940 Bombay was visited by a fierce cyclonic storm causing extensive damage to life and property. As far as could be ascertained 252 country craft (fishing and cargo boats) were sunk or damaged in and off the different bunders of Bombay Island, the loss caused being valued at over Rs.8,86,000. The Police rescued 36 seamen from drowning in the rough seas and on the rocks round about Bombay, with the help of soldiers or of members of the public.

Many seamen were stranded in Bombay. Those who approached the Police for assistance were given temporary relief, while those desiring to go to their native places were sent to the shipping office for being repatriated. The Fisheries Officer, Bombay, was also given all possible assistance in his enquiries about the condition of the fishermen affected.

Enquiries showed that about 159 persons lost their lives due to drowning, accidents, etc. None of their dependents except in two cases were found to be residing in Bombay. Efforts were therefore made to ascertain their native places and survivors and such information as could be gathered was communicated to Government for giving the necessary relief to the sufferers through the district authorities concerned.

Events of the year.

28. During the year under review His Excellency the Viceroy honoured Bombay with visits on two occasions viz. from the 7th-14th January and from the 11th-14th August. During the former visit His Excellency reviewed a Police parade on the 8th January and drove in State to the Town Hall on the 12th January on the occasion of the Annual Art Exhibition. On the 12th August during his second visit His Excellency saw an A. R. P. exercise and expressed himself pleased with the efficiency shown by all concerned.

During the year from July onwards a monthly donation on a voluntary basis to various War Funds was made by the Bombay City Police of all ranks. The total amount contributed during the year was Rs. 10,905-12-6 which included Rs. 2,000 raised by special performance given by the Band. It is hoped to do even better next year.

29. Again I have much pleasure in recording the assistance and co-operation I have received from the Deputy Commissioners of Police and all the officers and men of the Bombay City Police. Once more the office staff under Mr. C. Giridhar Rao has put in a year's hard but good work under trying circumstances. Owing to the conditions arising out of the war, work in all departments has greatly increased and although some departments have been expanded and others created to cope with this increase every one from the most junior constable and clerk upwards has had to shoulder more work and responsibility. All have done so uncomplainingly. A number of officers have volunteered for military service but as they cannot be spared under present conditions all that can be done is to register their names.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

PART—III.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	...	...	1	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	6	8	...	14	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	1	1	...	2	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	6	11	...	17	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	8	...	8	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	1	...	1	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	5	88	...	93	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	8	60	...	68	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	22	...	23	...
10 A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion.	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	28	200	...	228	...
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	6	45	...	51	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	2	21	...	23	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	2	11	...	13	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	9	37	...	46	2
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	5	24	...	29	1
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	6	...	8	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	46	...	50	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	72	282	...	354	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	7	...	8	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	120	405	...	525	2
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	22	158	...	180	1
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...

PART I.

FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks 18: (a) Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, struck off, etc.	Remarks 18: (b) Transferred	Remarks 18: (c) Compounded	Remarks 18: (d) Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	......	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...
1	3	9	1	...	10	...	...	10	......	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	......	...	...	...
1	2	6	6	2	14	1	...	15	......	...	...	5
...	2	1	...	5	6	...	...	6	......	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	......	...	...	...
1	19	23	4	46	73	...	...	73	......	...	...	...
3	6	6	35	18	59	6	...	65	......	...	...	11
...	12	4	6	1	11	1	...	12	......	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...
6	46	49	54	73	176	8	...	184	......	...	...	17
5	10	9	10	14	33	1	...	34	3	...	...	1
...	11	4	5	1	10	...	...	10	2	...	...	...
1	3	5	3	1	9	...	...	9	......	...	...	...
4	7	15	16	2	33	1	...	34	......	...	...	...
...	3	9	9	7	25	...	...	25	......	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	4	6	1	1	7	......	...	...	...
1	5	30	5	...	35	...	...	35	9	...	...	...
5	75	65	165	41	271	17	...	288	3	...	82	...
...	3	...	1	4	5	...	...	5	......	...	...	...
11	86	137	228	57	422	40	7	462	4	...	83	2
10	91	25	30	92	147	27	1	174	1	...	...	1
...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	......	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.						
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	16	40	...	56	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	12	51	...	63	1
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	56	61	...	117	...
		Total ...	329	1,196	...	1,525	7
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	2	4	...	6	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	25	100	...	125	6
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	5	...	6	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	2	2	...	4	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	131	1,359	22	1,468	5
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	161	1,470	22	1,609	11
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	7	40	...	47	1
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	23	43	...	66	...
32A	506 ...	Criminal intimidation ...	...	71	...	71	...
		Total ...	30	154	...	184	1
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ordinary ...	376	6,444	338	6,482	21
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	207	1,101	...	1,308	4

PART I—*contd.*

FOR THE YEAR 1940—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks 18			
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				(a) Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, struck off, etc.	(b) Transferred	(c) Compounded	(d) Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
...	7	24	23	2	49	...	...	49	......	...	...	...
2	14	22	14	9	45	8	...	53	1	...	...	1
1	23	25	51	12	91	1	...	92	2	...	4	...
41	271	371	564	246	1,181	99	9	1,280	25	...	169	5
...	...	3	2	1	6	...	...	6	......	...	...	...
6	15	16	54	32	102	16	...	118	......	...	...	..
...	...	2	...	4	6	2	...	8	......	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	3	......	...	...	...
2	72	304	90	990	1,406	8	...	1,414	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...
4	88	326	147	1,028	1,523	26	...	1,549	5	...	...	...
...	12	3	29	2	34	105	1	139	......	...	14	3
1	13	21	26	4	51	...	...	51	......	1	5	1
1	1	6	30	33	69	...	...	69	......	...	...	14
2	26	30	85	39	154	105	1	259	......	1	19	18
40	276	1,814	465	3,853	6,470	70	5	6,540	13	...	...	2
49	157	373	163	558	1,094	370	21	1,464	4	...	...	3

STATEMENT A–

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5–6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.						
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.						
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	38	149	...	187	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	152	522	1	673	3
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	18	...	18	...
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	2	...	2	...
		Total ...	773	8,236	339	8,670	28
		Total of classes I to V ...	*1,321	11,256	361	12,216	47

NOTES.—*This figure includes the cases 1,248 shown column No. 10 of Statement A. Part I.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

PART 1—*concld.*

FOR THE YEAR 1940—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks			
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				18			
									(a) Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, struck off, etc.	(b) Transferred	(c) Compounded	(d) Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
3	28	74	72	...	146	5	...	151	10	...	...	...
9	101	146	163	244	554	326	14	880	7	...	34	1
...	...	12	6	...	18	36	1	54	......	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	......	...	...	...
101	562	2,419	869	4,657	8,284	807	41	9,091	34	...	35	6
154	993	3,195	1,719	6,043	11,318	1,045	51	12,363	64	1	223	46

for 1939 and 73 of cases of the previous years re-opened during the year 1940.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A–

Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	1	...	...
	120B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	14	23	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	1	1	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	6	8	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	2	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	11	40	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	37	208	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	31	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	3	...
		Total ...	71	317	...
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	302, 303	Murder	5	63	1
12	307	Attempts at murder	4	31	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	10	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	10	44	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	5	19	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	3	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	46	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	139	381	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	2	3	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	281	559	...

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks: (a) Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, struck off, etc.	(b) Non-cognisable	(c) Transferred	(d) Compounded	(e Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	28	20	8	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	6	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	35	24	11	65	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	179	15	164	48	24	26	...	26	5	16	...	...	42
...	21	5	16	3	11	1	...	1	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	278	70	208	119	62	28	...	28	5	16	...	...	48
4	35	13	22	4	20	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	
...	12	5	7	4	21	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	8	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	40	19	21	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	20	9	11	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	35	30	5	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
2	384	78	206	31	127	29	...	29	5	2	...	120	3
...	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	651	185	466	59	149	73	7	66	10	24	...	147	2

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	26	88	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	3	...
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	20	50	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	44	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	63	59	...
		Total ...	577	1,403	2
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	6	9	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	38	91	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	2	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	2	...	...

PART II—*contd.*

FOR THE YEAR 1940—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks (16): (a) Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, struck off, etc.	(b) Non-cognisable	(c) Transferred	(d) Compounded	(e) Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
12	76	32	44	27	24	53	1	52	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	62	28	34	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	40	24	16	2	14	9	...	9	1	3	...	...	2
...	83	25	58	...	33	1	...	1	5	1	...	...	4
32	1,452	455	997	133	422	179	10	169	36	36	...	272	13
...	15	12	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	106	20	86	27	21	31	...	31	...	1	...	...	...
1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A--

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
	CLASS III—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—contd.				
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	142	619	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	189	721	...
	CLASS IV—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	27	56	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	25	45	...
32A	506	Criminal intimidation	...	54	...
		Total ...	52	155	...
	CLASS V—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
33	379 to 382	Theft ordinary	351	2,808	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	159	619	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	39	207	...

PART II—*contd.*

FOR THE YEAR 1940—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks (16): (a) Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, sruck off etc.	(b) Non-cognisable	(c) Transferred	(d) Compounded	(e) Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
61	631	392	239	34	59	10	...	10	8	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	756	427	329	63	80	43	...	43	8	3	...	...	...
...	66	5	61	10	17	164	1	163	...	...	...	27	4
2	53	21	32	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3
...	52	8	44	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22
2	171	34	137	26	32	164	1	163	...	1	1	31	29
117	2,797	2,063	734	479	224	112	4	108	17	4	...	...	3
24	593	393	200	448	154	435	21	414	5	2	...	...	3
2	200	97	103	...	32	6	...	6	12	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A–

Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS V—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.			
36	419, 420	Cheating	180	398	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	19	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	729	4,051	...
		Total of classes I to V ...	*1,618	6,647	2

NOTE.—(1) No Persons dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, in previous years

*(2) There is no difference between the figures shown in column 4 of this Statement and

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1940.

PART II—*concld.*

FOR THE YEAR 1940—*concld.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks (16): (a) Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, struck, off, etc.	Remarks (16): (b) Non-cognisable	Remarks (16): (c) Transferred	Remarks (16): (d) Compounded	Remarks (16): (e) Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
16	442	164	278	132	110	432	14	418	8	2	...	68	1
...	19	12	7	...	...	72	1	71	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	4,051	2,729	1,322	1,059	520	1,057	40	1,017	42	8	...	68	7
283	6,708	3,715	2,993	·1,400	1,116	1,471	51	1,420	91	64	1	371	97

was again brought up for trial in 1940.

column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for the year 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT AA–

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
	Class VI—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part I.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	46	98	...	144	...
2	......	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,346	144,430	...	145,776	...
3	......	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	30	...	30	...
		Total ...	*1,392	144,558	...	145,950	...

Note.—*There is no difference in the figures shown in column 4 of this Statement and

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

PART I.

N STATEMENT A—PART I, FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks. 18			
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 5+11+12+13).				(a) Death Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, struck, off, etc.	(b) Transferred.	(c) Compounded.	(d) Withdrawn.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
...	11	84	45	2	131	6	1	137	...	...	...	...
...	1,801	134,175	9,728	...	143,903	24,862	23,917	168,765	72	...	...	3,954
...	1	29	...	...	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
...	1,813	134,288	9,773	2	144,063	24,868	23,918	168,931	72	...	...	3,954

column 10 of Statement "AA", Part I for 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT AA–

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—				
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part II.*				
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	51	96	...
2	......	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,826	149,956	...
3	......	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	30	...
		Total ...	1,877*	150,082	...

NOTE.—*There is no difference in the figures shown in column 4 of this

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

PART II.

IN STATEMENT A—PART II, FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number convicted.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks. (a) Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, struck, off, etc.	Remarks. (b) Non-cognizable.	Remarks. (c) Transferred.	Remarks. (d) Compound.	Remarks. (e) Withdrawn.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
...	134	85	49	1	10	6	1	5	3	...	...	...	...
...	149,145	137,699	11,446	...	2,570	24,971	24,204	767	67	...	...	...	4,029
...	29	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	149,308	137,813	11,495	1	2,581	24,977	24,205	772	70	...	...	...	4,029

Statement and column 12 of Statement "AA"—Part II—for 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B–

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	......	......	......
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	......	......	......
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	......	......	......
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	......	1	1
		Total ...	......	1	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	......	1	1
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	4	35	39
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	......	4	4
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	3	34	37
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	8	20	28
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	......	......	......
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	6	8	14
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	......	......	......
		Total ...	21	102	123
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	......	1	1
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	......	......	......
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	1	1

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	15	21	3	......	......	......
......	......	1	3	......	......	......	......
1	......	29	2	5	......	......	......
2	......	23	......	3	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	11	......	3	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	......	79	27	14	......	......	......
......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......

STATEMENT B—

1 Serial No.	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Number pending at beginning of year. 4	Cases reported in the year. 5	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5). 6
		Class III.—Serious Offences against Property.			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	2	18	20
		Total ...	2	18	20
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	175	704	879
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	......	......	......
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	177	870	1,047
18	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	......	......	......
		Total ...	352	1,574	1,926
		Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	11	72	83
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	56	319	375
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	8	48	56
		Total ...	75	439	514
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	......	......	......
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	......	......	......
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	22	174	196
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	41	250	291
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	504	950	1,454
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	......	......	......
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	......	......	......
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	......	......	......
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	......	......	......
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	......	......	......
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	12	194	206
		Total ...	579	1,568	2,147
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	4,818	44,252	49,070
		Total ...	4,818	44,252	49,070
		Grand Total ...	5,847	47,955	53,803

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 27th February 1941.

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	......	12	2	5	......	......	......
1	......	12	2	5	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
7	2	683	6	181	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6	1	852	27	161	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
13	3	1,535	33	342	......	......	......
3	......	50	1	29	......	......	......
22	2	313	1	37	......	......	......
......	......	43	......	13	......	......	......
25	2	406	2	79	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5	......	155	17	19	......	......	......
2	1	248	3	37	......	......	......
12	......	1,243	2	197	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
48	......	89	50	19	......	......	......
67	1	1,735	72	272	......	......	......
......	7,360	672	36,134	4,904	......	......	......
......	7,360	672	36,134	4,904	......	......	......
109	7,366	4,441	36,270	5,616	......	......	......

correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

OSCAR H. BROWN,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	......	...	...	......
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	......	...	...	......
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	......	...	...	......
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	......	5	...	......
		Total ...	......	5	...	......
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	......	1	...	......
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	......	...	...	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	4	36	...	......
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	......	4	...	......
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	3	35	...	......
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	9	26	...	......
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	......	...	...	......
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	11	12	...	......
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	......	...	...	......
		Total ...	27	114	...	......
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	......	2	...	......
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	......	...	...	......
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	......	...	...	......
		Total ...	......	2	...	......
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	3	29	...	......
		Total ...	3	29	...	......

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
5	...	5	...	......	......	......	...	......
5	...	5	...	......	......	......	...	......
1	...	...	1	100	......	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
40	...	15	21	52·5	4	......	...	......
4	...	1	3	75	......	......	...	......
38	1	30	2	5·26	5	......	...	......
35	4	28	...	......	3	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
23	...	19	...	......	4	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
141	5	93	27	19·15	16	......	...	......
2	...	2	...	......	......	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
2	...	2	...	......	......	......	...	......
32	4	20	2	......	6	......	...	......
32	4	20	2	6·25	6	......	...	......

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	...	...	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	279	1,130	...	......
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	......	...	...	......
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	281	1,583	...	......
18	374	Compulsory labour	......	...	...	......
		Total	560	2,713	...	......
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418	Cheating	16	89	...	......
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	72	403	...	......
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	9	98	...	......
		Total	97	590	...	......
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion	......	...	...	......
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	......	...	...	......
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	29	267	...	......
25	500 to 502	Defamation	82	291	...	......
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	292	1,665	...	......
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	......	...	...	......
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	......	...	...	......
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	......	...	...	......
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	......	...	...	......
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	......	...	...	......
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	12	212	...	......
		Total	415	2,435	...	......
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	4,818	44,252	...	......
		Total	4,818	44,252	...	......
		Grand Total	5,920	50,140	...	......

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 27th February 1941.

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
1,400	14	1,192	9	·63	192	2	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
1,864	14	1,625	33	1·77	191	1	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
3,273	28	2,817	42	1·28	383	3	...	......
105	3	69	1	.95	32	......	...	......
475	24	409	1	.21	39	2	...	......
107	...	87	...	......	20	......	...	......
687	27	565	2	·29	91	2	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
296	8	251	17	5·74	20	......	...	......
373	2	330	3	·80	37	1	...	......
1,957	21	1,722	2	·10	212	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
......	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	......
224	48	107	50	22·32	19	......	...	......
2,850	79	2,410	72	2·52	288	1	...	......
49,070	...	672	36,134	73·63	4,904	7,360	...	......
49,070	...	672	36,134	73·63	4,904	7,360	...	......
56,060	143	6,584	36,279	64·71	5,688	7,366	...	......

OSCAR H. BROWN,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1940.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft— (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,116	235	21·05	1,91,765	32,590	16·99
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	117	...	......	31,509	...
(c) Other thefts	6,048	1,761	29·11	4,03,838	90,550	22·42
2. Robbery— (a) Dacoity	2	...	...	38	......	...
(b) Other Robbery	53	8	15·09	4,807	2,585	53·77
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	917	191	20·82	1,82,365	24,203	13·27
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	1	...	...	510	......	...
5. Possession of stolen property (B. C. P. Act).	...	900	...	......	4,571	...
Total ...	8,137	3,212	39·47	7,83,323	1,86,098	23·75
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	......	......	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	11	7	63·63	9,117	6,127	67·20
Total ...	11	7	63·63	9,117	6,127	67·20

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	... Cases	17
Do. 3	... ,,	10
Do. 5	... Rs.	7,522
Do. 6	... ,,	3,911

(2) Rs. 1,839 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 12,039 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

(4) Rs. 72,399 worth of property out of the property of Rs. 2,17,886 involved in 23 cases of *Criminal Breach of Trust* registered against a diamond broker and which were pending at the close of the year was recovered during the year by the Police.

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

Table showing number of offences of all classes against property of 1940 in which the Police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful.

Offences.	Number registered.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number found false, struck off as mistake of law or facts.	True cases investigated.	Cases ended in conviction.	Pending cases.	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases.
1. Dacoity	4	...	...	4	2	...	50
2. Robbery	100	...	8	77	13	15	16·89
3. Housebreaking ...	1,359	22	7	1,255	250	72	19·92
4. Ordinary thefts ...	6,444	337	52	5,772	1,645	272	28·49
Total ...	7,907	359	67	7,108	1,910	359	26·87

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

T Bk K 8—11

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Police Prosecutors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Jamadars	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City.										
(a) Permanent Establishment.	5	10	34	7	31	206	35	405	9	...
(b) Temporary staff for:–										
(1) Prohibition Department.	1	1	6	2	6	55	...	183	...	...
(2) C. I. D. Special Branch II.	1	1	...	...	1	10	...	8	...	...
(3) Court duty ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
(4) Tear smoke squad ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...
(5) Foreigners' Branch C. I. D.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...
(6) Labour Branch C. I. D. .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
(7) A. R. P. ...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
(8) Traffic Department ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(9) Civic guards ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(10) War duty ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	...	...
(11) Armed Police ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
(12) Police Training School.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	...	...
(13) Harbour Police Watch and Ward.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(14) Port Haj Committee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	4	3	8	4	8	77	4	251	...	...
Grand Total ...	9	13	42	11	39	283	39	656	9	...

Notes.—(1) The total cost shown in column 18 includes contingencies.

(2) The figures shown in columns 16, 17 and 18 are for the financial year

(3) Column 23 outposts resembling those in the Districts, do not exist in the

(4) The number of Head Constables and Constables shown in this statement is not November 1940 on a temporary basis.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

D.

Police, during the year 1940.

Number of Constables — Foot	Water	Women searchers	Total	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area of District in square miles	Population of District	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police — To area	Proportion of Police — To population	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,879	47	...	4,668	40,69,448	2,22,626	42,92,074	30	1,161,383	...	18	...	·0064	248·79	155,360	33·28
455	...	31	740	5,81,350	...	5,81,350	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	50	35,658	...	35,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	12	11,711	...	11,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	42	4,970	...	4,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	11	45,408	...	45,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	4,257	...	4,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	6	2,74,986	...	2,74,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	4	1,750	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	4	39,560	...	39,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
398	...	...	439	62,056	...	62,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	42	45,300	...	45,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	4,826	...	4,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	1,080	...	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	30	2,726	...	2,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,004	4	31	1,398	11,15,638	...	11,15,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,883	51	31	6,066	51,85,086	2,22,626	54,07,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1940-41.

Bombay City.

according to the proportion of 1 Head Constable to 5 Constables sanctioned by Government in

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength: Sanctioned: Officers	Sanctioned: Men	Actual: Officers	Actual: Men	Armament of the Force: Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	313	4,340	313	4,340	17	1,212	400

Range	District	Rewards: Rewarded during the year: By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Education: Number of Police who can read and write: Officers	Men	Number of Constables: Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	6,928	301	3,118	158	502	1,412	1,154	697

Note.—(1) This statement does not include Superintendents or officers of

(2) Jemadars are shown as Officers and Head constables as men.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1940.

PUNISHMENTS

Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	7	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF			Vacancies	REMARKS
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths		
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
114	11	7	5	...	24	164·73	2·88	0·50	...	

the higher rank.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "A" I—(*Paragraph 3*).

Table showing the cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to the Police and Magistrates during the years 1939 and 1940.

—	Cognizable.						Non-cognizable.		Total crime.	
	Police.		Magisterial.		Total.					
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
Abetment of cognizable offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cognizable Criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	212	200	4	8	216	208	614	102	830	310
Class II	1,240	1,196	67	99	1,307	1,295	...	1	1,307	1,296
Class III	1,273	1,470	5	26	1,278	1,496	13	18	1,291	1,514
Class IV	149	154	98	105	247	259	1,585	1,574	1,832	1,833
Class V	7,069	8,236	495	807	7,564	9,043	367	439	7,931	9,482
Total ...	9,943	11,256	669	1,045	10,612	12,301	2,579	2,135	13,191	14,436
Class VI	132,875	144,558	24,402	24,868	157,277	169,426	45,202	45,820	202,479	215,246
Grand total ...	142,818	155,814	25,071	25,913	167,889	181,727	47,781	47,955	215,670	229,682

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "A" II—(*Paragraph 4*).

Table showing the number of cognizable (Indian Penal Code and Local Act) cases registered at each Police Station during the years 1939-40.

Police Station.	Indian Penal Code cases.		Local Act cases.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Colaba	427	520	6,363	8,047
Esplanade	501	534	8,691	8,722
Palton Road	718	747	11,466	11,573
Princess Street	683	662	11,310	12,377
Pydhonie	583	603	9,833	10,382
Dongri	489	581	6,563	6,447
Gamdevi	597	661	8,083	12,916
Lamington Road	806	739	12,202	13,109
Maharbawri	1,062	1,338	18,140	18,576
Nagpada	820	843	7,893	7,689
Agripada	453	555	3,833	3,906
Byculla	521	588	4,735	4,786
Kalachowki	336	410	2,047	2,137
Bhoiwada	564	639	5,656	5,984
Kingsway	437	536	4,113	4,089
Delisle Road	430	424	3,517	3,685
Mahim	476	648	3,510	3,836
Yellow-gate	264	326	3,583	3,553
Prohibition Department ..	......	......	1,113	2,646
Total ...	10.167	11,354	1,32,651	1,44,460

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE

Table showing the offences for which children and young Magistrates, Bombay, during

Serial No.	Offences.	Persons. Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Result: Sent to Reformatory or Boys' Industrial Home or Certified Schools.
1	Offences relating to coin	1	1	......	1
2	Offences against public justice ...	16	14	......	8
3	Attempts at murder	1	......	1	......
4	Rape	6	4	1	1
5	Unnatural offence	5	3	1	......
6	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	3	2	1	......
7	Grievous hurt	2	1	1	......
8	Hurt	5	1	4	1
9	Kidnaping or abduction, etc.	27	7	14	4
10	Criminal force to women, etc. ...	1	1	......	......
11	Rash or negligent act	3	2	......	......
12	House-breaking and theft	27	15	4	8
13	Theft	267	181	57	55
14	Criminal breach of trust	9	7	1	4
15	Receiving stolen property	3	2	1	......
16	Cheating	4	4	......	......
17	Offences under Children Act	419	184	181	85
18	Offences under Bombay City Police Act...	113	94	14	10
19	Offences under the Prevention of Gambling Act.	26	10	10	4
20	Offences under other Miscellaneous Acts.	16	9	4	3
	Total ...	954	542	295	184

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

"B" (*Paragraph 6*).

persons under the age of 16 years were placed before the Presidency
the year 1940.

of Persons Convicted.						
Impri-soned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admoni-shed and discharged.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
......	......	......	......	......	......	
2	......	......	......	4	1	1 Transferred.
......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	2	......	1	1	
......	2	......	......	1	1	
......	......	......	1	1	......	
......	......	1	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	1	......	2	......	5	1 absconded.
......	......	......	......	1	......	
......	......	1	......	1	1	
......	......	......	1	6	8	
1	......	......	22	103	26	3 absconded.
......	......	......	......	3	1	
......	......	......	......	2	......	
......	......	......	......	4	......	
......	......	......	15	84	53	1 absconded.
......	......	41	3	40	5	
......	......	2	1	3	6	
......	......	1	1	4	3	
3	3	48	46	258	111	6

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "C"—(*Paragraph 10*).

Table showing the action taken under the Prevention of Gambling Act (IV of 1887) during the years 1939-40.

(*a*) *Gaming Houses.*

—	Bucket shops.		Gaming houses other than bucket shops.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Number raided on warrants ...	......	... ..	25	76
Number raided without warrants.	24	8	646	443
Number of persons arrested ...	57	18	2,246	2,219
Number of persons convicted...	7	......	592	452
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	24	12	1,067	967
Number of persons absconding, died, released by police before trial, etc.	......	......	1	2
Number of persons pending ...	26	6	586	798
Excluding persons pending, percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	22·57	......	35·66	31·80

(*b*) *Gaming in Public Places.*

—	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races.		Cases other than those in column 2.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Number of cases ...	37	38	1,204	1,941
Number of persons arrested ..	63	50	2,366	3,667
Number of persons convicted .	7	12	1,933	3,012
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	28	25	266	488
Number of persons pending ...	28	13	167	167
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	20·00	32·43	87·90	86·05

(*c*) *Aiding and facilitating gaming.*

	1939.	1940.
Number of cases	10	4
Number of places raided	10	4
Number of persons arrested	11	4
Number of persons convicted	9	2
Number of persons acquitted	2	1
Number of persons pending	...	1

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "D".

[*Paragraph 18 (1).*]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1939	1940
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	941	1,042
2	Export licenses	830	684
3	Import licenses	546	512
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	633	220
5	Journey licenses (XX)	655	657
6	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	9	7
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	162	200
8	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition ...	13	17
9	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	6,019	6,069
10	Permits to public servants	22	16
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	200	156
12	Dealer's licenses	38	52
13	License to Repairer's of arms for stocking spare parts of arms.	1	1
14	License to manufacture lead shots for air guns and rifles.	1	1
	Total ...	10,070	9,634

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "E".

Distribution of licenses according to communities—[Paragraph 18 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life Preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo Indians.	1,055	995	279	467	29	51	9	22	28	2	84	...	1	3,022	1,890
Hindus ...	361	1,234	500	220	13	218	135	15	60	...	21	...	2	2,779	2,029
Parsis ...	468	547	258	331	8	86	100	35	17	...	17	...	5	1,872	1,138
Indian Christians...	129	298	19	6	8	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	470	390
Muslims ...	230	553	136	89	9	50	30	3	...	2	2	...	...	1,104	808
Japanese ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Jews ...	5	10	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	18
Total ...	2,249	3,639	1,194	1,116	67	410	281	75	106	4	124	...	8	9,273	6,276

TABLE "F".

New licenses—[Paragraph 18 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	97	122	22	29	2	3	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	290	190
Hindus ...	44	111	37	16	...	8	9	1	13	...	...	...	...	239	182
Parsis ...	25	28	7	14	...	2	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	90	46
Indian Christians...	12	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	23
Muslims ...	18	57	10	3	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	68
Japanese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	197	331	78	62	2	20	20	5	30	...	...	...	...	745	511

Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 9th April 1941.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "G".

Cancelled licenses—[Paragraph 18 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	135	143	35	46	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	363	205
Hindus... ...	20	63	38	10	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	99
Parsis	15	25	16	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	48
Indian Christians.	8	19	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	21
Muslims ...	8	34	11	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	62	43
Japanese ...	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2
Jews	2	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
Total ...	191	287	107	80	3	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	2	691	425

TABLE "H".

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in table "F"— [Paragraph 18 (1).]

—	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	143	93
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	186	95
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	6	5
Left India	102	58
No trace	11	7
Licenses renewed by other authorities	241	166
Presented to Government	2	1
Total ...	691	425

Police Commissioner's Office : Bombay, 9th April 1941.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "I".

Explosives—[Paragraph 18 (2).]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1939	1940
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	2	1
2	Possession and sale	B	343	324
3	Possession	C	*Nil*	*Nil*
4	Do.	F	*Nil*	*Nil*
5	Licenses in form "E" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	*Nil*	3
6	Licenses in form "EE" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	EE	*Nil*	*Nil*
7	General transport licenses ...	II	18	22
		Total ...	363	350

TABLE "J".

Petroleum—[Paragraph 18 (3).]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1939	1940
1	Posssession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk in quantity not exceeding 5,000 gallons.	4	3
2	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons.	191	178
3	Import licenses for dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons.	129	122
4	Possession licenses for carbide of calcium in quantity not exceeding 250 lbs.	1	*Nil*
	Total ...	325	303

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "K".

[*Paragraph 18 (6).*]

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
	1939.	1940.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight	453	318	91	20	113	29	29	36	318
Serious	77	75	21	1	38	2	4	9	75
Fatal	13	11	1	......	7	1	1	1	11
Total for 1940 ...	......	404	113	21	158	32	34	46	404
Total for 1939 ...	543	......	120	31	184	88	67	54	543

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year.	Bogie single deck.	Bogie double deck.	Bogie and trailer.	Single truck.	Single truck double deck.	Single truck trains.	Single truck double deck and trailer.	Unit mileage.
1939	29	89	......	......	......	144	......	6,066,842
1940	29	89	......	......	......	147	......	5,968,561

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "L".

[*Paragraph 23*].

Table showing the comparative figures of cases detected by the Prohibition Department during the two periods of 5 months ending 31st December of 1939 and 31st December of 1940.

Nature of offence	No. of cases from August 1939 to December 1939	No. of cases from August 1940 to December 1940	Rise / Fall
I.—*Abkari Act*,—			
(*a*) Country liquor (licit or illicit) transport, import, possession or sale,	176	717	+541
(*b*) Foreign Liquor	63 (Possession and sale).	8 (Sale only).	−55
(*c*) Illicit distillation	56	153	+97
(*d*) Illicit preparation of potable drinks with denatured spirit.	6	6	*Nil*
(*e*) Toddy	*Nil*	3	+3
(*f*) Ganja	127	47	−80
(*g*) Bhang	15	3	−12
(*h*) Charas	213	158	−55
II.—*Opium Act*	255	58	−197
III.—*Opium Smoking Act*	69	32	−37
IV.—*Dangerous Drugs Act*	12	14	+2
V.—*Tobacco Act*	121	32	−89

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 9th April 1941.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

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